The New-York Times.

VOL. XVIII .....NO. 5330. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1868. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

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SERIOUS INSURRECTION IN CUBA.

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The Speech of Hon. Horatio Seymour at Buffalo.

SPAIN.

Dissolution of the Central Provisional Junta.

MADRID, Thursday, Oct. 22.

The Central Provisional Junta held its last session yesterday. Resolutions were adopted urging the abolition of capital punishment, the removal of convict prisons from Spain to Africa and the Phillipine Islands, and the formation of volunteer rifle associations throughout the country. After recommending all the local Provisional Juntas to follow their example, the Central Junta dissolved.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Queen of Spain Expected at Brighton.

LONDON, Thursday, Oct. 22.

The Prince and Princess GERGENTI have arrived at Brighton. The Queen of Spain is expected to join them at that place.

CUBA.

Extensive Insurrection in Tunas—The Negroes Persuaded to Rise.

HAVANA, Thursday, Oct. 22.

Dispatches have been received here giving the particulars of outrages by insurrectionists in the Province of Tunas. The insurgents had taken to incendiarism and robbery. A band, headed by RUBALCALVA, had burnt all the houses, mills, cane-fields, &c., on the plantations about La Vegita, between the City of Tunas and Puerto Manati. The country was completely desolated.

The insurrectionists were conscripting all able-bodied men, white and black, but desertions were frequent. The negroes were in great fear of these bands, and were fleeing before them.

An incendiary proclamation had been discovered calling upon the negroes to rise and assassinate the whites.

LOUISIANA.

Another Cowardly Assassination—Further Particulars of the Recent Murders.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Oct. 22.

The *Press* has a special dispatch, dated at New Orleans yesterday, which says:

"Information has been received of the assassination of ROBERT GRAY, Justice of the Peace of Caddo Parish, on the 14th inst., and BERNARD SAULET, Sheriff of Iberville, while in bed with his wife, on the night of the 19th inst."

The same dispatch gives further particulars of the previous assassinations: "An eye-witness, who was present at the recent horrible outrage in Franklin, states that on the night of the 17th inst. Judge CHASE, formerly of the Ohio Legislature, and Col. POPE, Sheriff, late commander of the Thirty-third Illinois Volunteers, were sitting, at 8:30 o'clock P. M., on the rear balcony of their hotel, when a band of men rushed upon them and shot Col. POPE almost to pieces.

In the struggle Judge CHASE escaped to the street, but was speedily shot and stabbed. The citizens refused to allow coffins to be made for them, and treated their remains with barbarous indignities. A company of Seymour Knights was drawn up in line near the hotel when this occurred."

EAST TENNESSEE.

Immense Republican Meeting at Knoxville—Speeches by Hon. W. D. Kelley, Hon. Horace Maynard and Hon. Dewitt Senter.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

KNOXVILLE, Thursday, Oct. 22.

The Republicans of East Tennessee held a grand jollification meeting here to-day, which was one of the largest political gatherings held in this section since the war. Hon. W. D. KELLEY, of Pennsylvania, Hon. HORACE MAYNARD and Hon. DEWITT SENTER, of this State, were the speakers. Judge KELLEY said he had been advised not to go South for fear of assassination, but the greeting he had received at Knoxville and the heavy Grant majorities that East Tennessee would roll up next November, would prove that here all men, whatever their political opinions, would be perfectly safe. His speech was fair, candid and full of good advice to the blacks. A large torchlight procession is now parading the streets, and speaking is going on at the Court-house.

Reported Outrages by Negroes in Mobile.

MOBILE, Ala., Thursday, Oct. 22.

A white woman 60 years of age was assaulted and ravished by three negroes, on the outskirts of this city, yesterday in broad daylight. Her life is in serious danger from the injuries inflicted. The citizens are in pursuit of the negroes.

A market man was assaulted by negroes yesterday morning, a short distance from the city, and mortally wounded by a musket shot. While insensible, he was robbed of everything, even his shoes.

Riot at a Political Meeting in North Carolina—The Border Fair.

DANVILLE, Va., Thursday, Oct. 22.

In the adjoining County of Madison, N. C., the Conservatives were holding a mass meeting and barbecue, when a riot occurred between the whites and blacks. The negroes were driven off the ground, but nobody was killed, though some persons were bruised. Whisky and counterfeit money caused the trouble.

There was a large crowd in attendance at the Fair to-day. Col. WM. T. SUTHERLIN, of Dansville, was reëlected President of the Border Agricultural Society.

The Meeting of the Executive Board of National Underwriters at Chicago.

CHICAGO, Thursday, Oct. 22.

The Executive Board of National Underwriters reassembled this morning. The report of WILLIAM C. MCLEAN, Chairman of the Committee on Local Boards and Rates, setting forth the duties of insurance companies, relative to rates and the organization of local boards, was made the special order for to-morrow. The Committee on the Form of Policy presented a lengthy report, pointing out numerous discrepancies in the common form of insurance policies and giving an improved form. The report urges the importance of more explicit language in policies of all insurance companies. The report was adopted.

The special Committee to whom had been referred the matter of a permanent Committee on Incendiarism reported, recommending the appointment of a committee of twelve—three in Hartford, three in New-York, three in Ohio and three in Chicago; the Hartford branch to have jurisdiction over the New-England States, the New-York branch over the Middle States, the Ohio branch over that State, Tennessee, Kentucky and Virginia, and the Chicago branch over Illinois and the Northwestern States. The report was adopted and the following Committee appointed: Hartford—Webster, Kellogg and Eldridge. New-York—Hastings, Ranking and A. J. Smith. Ohio—J. B. Bennett, H. B. Cassilly and A. M. Searles. Chicago—Thomas Goodman, Wm. E. Rollo and S. P. Walker.

WEST VIRGINIA.

The Election for Governor and Congressmen—Meagre Returns.

WHEELING, W. Va., Thursday, Oct. 22.

The returns of the election in this State today for Governor and members of Congress are very meagre and come in slowly. Wood County and Parkersburg City have gone Democratic, and give a Democratic gain of 200 over the vote of 1866. The returns thus far received show Democratic gains in Ohio County and Wheeling City, where the vote is very close. The Republicans concede that Wheeling City has gone Democratic by 100 majority. The Democrats claim a majority of 300.

Returns from Centre township show a Republican gain.

The Earthquakes in San Francisco—Extent of the Damage.

The following telegrams were received in this City yesterday in relation to the earthquakes in California:

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, Oct. 21—11:20 P. M.

To the President of the Chamber of Commerce, New-York:

A severe shock of earthquake was experienced here at 7:50 A. M. Considerable alarm was felt at the time of the occurrence. A good many buildings on made ground are injured. The Custom-house and City Hall, both poorly constructed buildings, are badly injured, and a few buildings in process of construction have fallen in. Some parapet walls, in falling down, caused a loss of four lives. No damage is done to the well-constructed buildings. The total loss on property will not exceed $300,000.

JAMES OTIS,
President Chamber of Commerce, San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, Oct. 21.

To Lees & Waller, from Bank of California:

A severe earthquake shock was felt this morning at 7:54 o'clock. The balustrade and some of the ornamental work on the roof of this bank were shaken down; no other damage was done to the bank. Several buildings on made land, and not well constructed, are much shattered, and many parapet walls and cornices were thrown into the streets, causing much alarm at the time, and killing four or five persons. The walls of a building in process of erection fell upon some of the workmen. The City Hall and Custom-house are deemed insecure, and are vacated. One or two slight shocks have been felt since, but not since 11 o'clock. The alarm has now subsided. The general damage is estimated by experienced builders and a committee of the Chamber of Commerce not to exceed $250,000 to $300,000.

Murder of the Captain of the Saginaw in San Francisco—The Charges Against Commander Russell.

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, Oct. 21.

Capt. MITCHELL, Commander of the United States steamer *Saginaw*, was murdered to-night at the corner of Stockton and Sutter streets, in the very heart of the city. The body was robbed.

The result of the Court of Inquiry recently held at the Mare Island Navy-yard, to investigate serious charges of a political character against Commander RUSSELL, are favorable to the accused. The charges were made to President JOHNSON over a forged name.

Snow and Cold Weather.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Oct. 22.—A heavy snow-storm set in last night and still continues. A very heavy storm of sleet and snow prevails east of Pictou.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 22.—There was a heavy fall of snow in this city this morning.

TORONTO, Canada, Oct. 22.—About three inches of snow fell here last night. Dispatches from Montreal, Ottawa, Kingston and points west of Toronto report the weather as very cold, and from two to four inches of snow on the ground.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Oct. 22.—The weather is cool and clear, with a north wind.

Miscellaneous Telegrams.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Oct. 22.—A spirited public meeting held here to-day was attended by the leading merchants, members of the Legislature, editors and others. It was resolved to present the winners of the race yesterday in Springfield with $2,000 in gold, and the City Council was requested to confer upon them the freedom of the city, and to have a medal struck commemorative of their victory over the champion oarsmen of the United States.

BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 22.—Hon. RICHARD B. CARMICHAEL, one of the Democratic electors at large for this State, publishes a letter this morning in regard to the proposed change of candidates. He says such action on the part of the Democratic National Committee would transcend any authority of the Committee, and would disclose a degree of arrogance without parallel. Judge CARMICHAEL argues ably and at length against the proposed withdrawal of candidates.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Oct. 22.—Both the St. John and Ward crews left this city this afternoon for their homes. The WARDS sold their boat, the *Charles A. Peverelly*, this morning for $150, as is reported, to raise money to pay their expenses home.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 22.—A large Democratic torchlight procession, composed of delegates from all parts of the State, paraded the streets this evening.

AUGUSTA, Me., Oct. 22.—The eldest daughter of Hon. L. M. MORRILL, United States Senator, was married this morning at the residence of her father in this city, to Major WM. M. DUNN, of the United States Army, and a member of Gen. POPE's staff.

Nomination for Congress.

The Democrats of the Fifteenth District of New-York have nominated JASON C. OSGOOD for Congress.

Additional Reports—The Republicans Claim that They Have Carried the State.

WHEELING, Thursday, Oct. 22—Midnight.

Returns from fifteen towns show a largely increased vote. The gains thus far are in favor of the Democrats. The vote of this city has not yet been counted. The vote is much greater than in 1866. Two wards show a small Republican majority. The Republicans claim to have carried the State and elected all their Congressmen by a reduced majority; while the Democrats are equally sanguine of having gained sufficient to carry the State by at least 2,000 majority. The result cannot be stated to-night.

Arrival of President McCosh, of Princeton College—His Reception by the Students and People.

The literary community have been on the *qui vive* for some days, in anticipation of the arrival of Dr. MCCOSH, the great Scotch metaphysician and author. The Doctor landed at New-York on Tuesday, after a prosperous passage in the extra Cunard steamer. He and his family were met at the dock by a delegation of gentlemen of this City, prominent among whom were Hon. JOHN A. STEWART, President of the United States Trust Company, and Rev. Dr. HALL, the eloquent divine. After being entertained at the Astor House, Dr. MCCOSH was escorted to Princeton, where he was met at the station by the faculties and students of the Theological Seminary and College, and the citizens of the town *en masse*. After being conducted to the Presidential mansion, the home of so many great men now at rest, he was obliged to come forth and address the enthusiastic throng of undergraduates and others who crowded about the door. He stood in the hollow square, into which the assemblage formed without any preconcerted arrangement, and spoke with great eloquence and in a manner entirely appropriate to the occasion, while the enthusiasm of the undergraduates and the theological students and the citizens knew no bounds.

Dr. MCCOSH is a tall and remarkably handsome man. His bearing is dignified and his deportment courteous. He reveals the true gentleman in every word and gesture. In his address he pledged himself as a true American, and succeeded in popularizing himself at once with the students.

Great preparations are being made for the inauguration of Dr. MCCOSH on Tuesday, the 27th inst., at Princeton. Special trains will be run from New-York and Philadelphia, returning after the levee in the evening. The students are to have a grand illumination, promenade concert and other celebrations. Among the distinguished orators to be present on the occasion are Hon. WM. C. ALEXANDER, known to the citizens of New-York as President of the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States; Ex-Gov. POLLOCK, of Pennsylvania; Dr. HODGE, the eminent theologian, and others.

Princeton will doubtless be overflowing with the Alumni and friends of the college, and others interested in the annual occurrence.

GOV. SEYMOUR.

His Formal Opening Speech of the Campaign at Buffalo—The Acts of the Republican Party Reviewed and Condemned.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Thursday, Oct. 22.

Notwithstanding the inclement weather, an immense crowd gathered in the large skating rink to hear Hon. HORATIO SEYMOUR make his opening speech of the campaign. Long before the hour for speaking the rink was crowded with about 8,000 people. A brilliant torchlight procession of 4,000 or 5,000 people in uniform escorted the distinguished speaker to the rink, not one of whom could gain an entrance. Hon. JAMES HUMPHREYS, Chairman of the meeting, called the assemblage to order at 8:30 o'clock, and introduced Gov. SEYMOUR, who spoke as follows:

The first words uttered by the Republican Convention in their resolutions congratulated the country upon the scheme of reconstruction. The last words uttered by their speakers and presses declare that reconstruction is a failure; that the South is still in a condition of rebellion; that its social disorder demands the presence of great armies, and that the first duty of Congress when it meets will be to turn reconstructed Georgia out of the Union again. At the outset of this canvass the Republican Party asked to be continued in power because it had governed wisely and well. After three months of discussion of their reconstruction and financial policy it is found that order has not been restored in the South; that the burden of debt has not been liquidated nor the evils of oppressive taxation lifted off the laboring industry of the country. Driven from their first ground, they now try to hold power by making the people believe, not that they have done well, but that the Democratic Party would do worse if they came into power. To prove this they assert that the success of the Democratic ticket will involve the country again in civil war. They declare that the Democratic nominees are ready to overturn their legislation by force. To make the charge still more dramatic, I am to be sent to my final account by the hands of my political supporters, and then Gen. BLAIR is to trample beneath his feet the Reconstruction laws as ruthlessly as Gen. MEADE now stamps them out by his military orders, with the concurrence of this same Republican Party. If I am to go to my last account, I trust I shall be judged in another world by a kinder and more charitable tribunal than my Republican friends have proved to be. [Laughter.] If the Democratic ticket is elected, and Gen. BLAIR should reach the Presidential chair, how would the case stand? He would be confronted by a Republican Senate, by a House of Representatives full of Generals, by the Army of the United States, flanked by the Loyal Leagues and by the Grand Armies of the Republic, under the command of their own candidate for the Presidency, whom they declare to be the first captain of the age; and yet we are gravely told that standing alone, shackled by Congressional restraints, he can crush out all this opposing power and plunge the country into civil war. If this is true, then Gen. BLAIR is either the most vigorous man who has lived in the history of the world, or Republican Senators, members of Congress and commanders of armies are the most imbecile men who ever disgraced public positions. [Cheers.] Now, I admit there is a fear in the minds of the Republican leaders, but it is not this absurd fear—it is the dread that the public mind, having been turned to its financial and political policy, is reaching conclusions which will sweep them from political power. Therefore they seek to change the issue; therefore they have changed their front in this contest. We are admonished that it is a dangerous thing to change front on the eve of battle. I propose in the course of the canvass, on occasions like this, to discuss the policy and conduct of the men in power. To-night I must confine myself to a few points; elsewhere I shall speak of other wrongs and errors.

RECONSTRUCTION.

When this war ended, nearly four years ago, it left the Southern States disorganized and impoverished. The duty of restoring peace and prosperity to that section, and putting it into condition where it could add to the national prosperity, and aid to bear its burdens, fell upon the Republican Party. The difficulties of the task were increased by the fact that its population was made up of two distinct races, one of which had been held in slavery, and was now suddenly called upon, untutored as they were, to act a new part in our social and political system. I do not wish to underrate the difficulties with which they had to contend, but the magnitude of the difficulties demanded that they should enter upon the task in a wise, great and thoughtful way. Armies alone cannot bring back prosperity or a due sense of the value of order to a community. They can only restrain violence. The two great objects to be kept in view were to give all classes that prosperity which tends to make man desire peace, which gives them hopes and in the end a state of good order of society. Despair ever makes disorder. Another great object and end was to lift up the African as far and fast as could be wisely done. Humanity dictated this; the interest of the white population of the South demanded it. As the two races were to live upon the same soil, their common interest called for harmony of purpose and of feelings. Under this state of facts wise men would seek aid of the most intelligent and influential men of that section of the country, taking care to guard against any influences springing from their prejudices. Have these obvious truths been regarded by the men in power? Has not reconstruction failed because they disregarded them? The first step toward restoring order and producing harmony between the races was always to minister to the prosperity of that section, which prosperity would be shared alike by the white man and the negro. The industry of the South should be made profitable. Unless the employer made a profit upon his cotton crop he could not pay the laborer. Failing to do this, the disaster brought not only poverty, but confusion and discontent. True statesmanship would have stretched out a helping hand; but what was the first act of the men in power? It was to put a monstrous export tax of six cents a pound upon the cotton raised by the labor of the negro upon the plantation of the white. Struggling with the evils of poverty, with the difficulties of their new positions and relationships, the first feeble efforts of their people to gain the means of livelihood were blasted by an unwise, selfish and vindictive act. I say it was unwise because it has much to do with the future of the Republicans to restore order at the South. The negro, exasperated by the failure of his ruined employer, became hostile to him. The employer, losing the little credit that he had before in the North, renewed his efforts under still greater difficulties than before. I say it was a selfish act, because it was done in the interest of the Eastern manufacturer, already wealthy from the fruits of the war, protected by enormous tariffs. This tax of six cents a pound upon all cotton exported was simply imposed so that he might buy it for a price six cents less than it was worth in the markets of the world. I say it was a vindictive act; for if you will read the debate in Congress, when this tax was levied to cover the selfish interests that prompted it, you will find that it was urged upon the members from the Western States, who voted against the interests of their constituents, upon the ground that it was to be imposed upon the South as a penalty; and thus we find that the black and the white man of the South were alike stripped of the market value of their staple product, under circumstances of such great difficulty that they were hindered and not helped on the road to prosperity by the men in power. [Applause.] I might go on and show how in addition to this wrong they were trampled upon by military despotisms—how they were placed under the unrestrained power of vagrant men, who gained wealth and official position by ministering to the passions of the public and keeping alive disorder. These men, who now, in the Senate of the United States without constituents, vote down the Senatorial Representatives of New-York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois and Indiana, gained their power over the South and over us, because they ministered to passion in the North and stirred up disorder in the South. Who of the fair-minded, thoughtful Republicans will calmly sit down and look over this action and not feel that the policy of his party has been unwise and hurtful?

THE CURRENCY QUESTION.

During the progress of the war another difficulty grew up, which excited alarm in the minds of thoughtful men. It was found, as our debt rolled up its great volume, that the Government bonds were taken in the Northern Atlantic States, and the Union was thus divided into debtor and creditor States. This is a perilous relationship. It could not well be avoided. But the evil could have been mitigated if there had been a wise and economical Administration, which should have kept down the volume of indebtedness. But the men in power saw fit to do another thing. They drove out of existence, by heavy taxation, the currency of all State banks. They thus grasped the exclusive power of issuing paper money. They gave to the holders of Government bonds the privilege of issuing bank bills under what is known as a National Banking system. This was a privilege of enormous value. I will not stop now to discuss the wisdom of that system. As Governor of this State I returned a law authorizing our banks to organize under that system, because I saw as far back as 1863, that it imperilled the future harmony of our Union. The point to which I wish to call your attention, is the unwise and unjust manner in which this great privilege was distributed. Wise men would look to see how it could be given out so as to minister to the general prosperity of our country. But regardless of all this, this great monopoly was given to the first comers. These were mainly from the old and rich States, which had been enabled to take up the Government bonds; thus not only our debt, but our currency was sectionalized, while the State of Massachusetts, with about 1,100,000 inhabitants, has about $57,000,000 of this currency, the State of Illinois, with about twice that population, has less than $10,000,000. In the State of Rhode Island they have about $40 to each inhabitant, while in Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin and other Western States, they have only about $8. If so much currency is good for Massachusetts, why is it not a good thing out West? [Cheers.] But the injustice of this distribution was the least of the evils which came of this lack of foresight and statesmanship. It is no answer to say, in justification of this inequality, that the West had as good a chance to get this privilege first as the other States. This was not a matter to leave to chance. The Western States were not then in a condition to secure this currency, for the very reason that they most needed it. If the rule of proportion was to be disregarded, it should have been done in favor of the very States that now have the smallest share. It was the duty of wise statesmanship to see that the currency was given where it would be of the greatest service to the public. It may be asked if the West was not able to take bonds how would they avail themselves of this privilege? If this action had been reversed and $57,000,000 had been given to the State of Illinois, and $9,000,00 had been given to the State of Massachusetts, which would be much more fair than the present distribution, the people of Illinois could not have established these banks, but the capitalists of New-England and New-York would gladly have established banks in these States for the sake of the advantages gained. Now, this would not only have been more fair, as any one sees, but it would have avoided a great evil to which I will call your attention, and in considering this will not go so far as to say that any State should have less than its due share. The people of the Northern Atlantic States, who hold about two-thirds of all this currency, do not need this amount for their business purposes. Their modes of conducting business do not require this form of credit. Formerly the banks of the City of New-York did not deem it worth while to issue notes for circulation. We now see that at certain seasons of the year they send currency to the West to bring forward the crops. When it is not needed for these purposes, it is accumulated in vast sums in the Cities of New-York, Boston and Philadelphia, where, as it is not wanted for regular business purposes, it is used to promote unhealthy and demoralizing speculations. If we turn our attention to the agricultural States of the West, we find that they do need currency in their business transactions, and that they suffer great evils and losses from the want of it. It is necessary for the welfare of our country and for the health and comfort of our people that the wheat, corn, beef and pork of the West should be sent to market, not only to feed our own people, but by its sale in foreign lands, to pay the interest on our debt, and for the articles we purchase abroad. This is the first great financial necessity of our country to do this. The best commercial paper is that which is made for this object. It is payable at the commercial centres at short dates. It has not only an acceptor at the East, but it is fortified by a bill of sale of the very property which is bought by its proceeds. Why is it that this commercial paper made for purposes so essential and meritorious, so amply secured, and having about it every feature which command credit, command the monstrous interest of ten or twelve per cent.? This is a very grave question affecting the welfare of every citizen of our land. There is a great wrong here at the very basis of the business prosperity and personal comfort of the citizens of these United States. When the Western dealer in produce goes to the bankers of Chicago, Milwaukee, Toledo or other commercial centres of the West, and offers a draft payable at short date in an Eastern city, of undoubted credit, to get the currency to buy the wheat, beef, pork or wool of the Western farm, he is charged this monstrous interest, and when he objects that it is ruinous and unjust, he is told that the banker can do no better, that he has no currency of his own, that he cannot get it for himself, that the whole volume authorized by Congress has been taken up mainly in the Eastern States, that in order to get this currency he (the banker) must go to the East and borrow it, and must pay an interest for its use, and then he must charge all that interest and another interest as a compensation for himself. Then, says the borrower, I find that I must pay interest to two bankers. Is it right that Rhode Island or Massachusetts or New-York should have the share of currency which belongs to our Western States? Are not all the citizens of the West forced to pry to these Eastern States interest upon the currency which rightfully belongs to us? If I must pay you, the banker of the West or the banker of the East, ten or twelve per cent. interest, when I ought to pay but one-half of that amount, I must take it out of the price which I pay to the farmer for his produce. Now all this is true, and here is a great wrong, which tends to produce ill-feeling between the States; a jealousy of the creditor States, and a sense of injury, which harms the national credit. This unwise distribution of the currency lies at the foundation of much of the feeling in certain sections of our country against the bondholders. It is no unusual thing to see it stated in the papers of Chicago and other Western cities that the grain market is checked for the want of that currency which rightfully belongs to that section. Not only is the farmer thus paid a lower price for his produce, but the carriers upon our lakes and canals and the whole commerce of our country, internal and foreign, are injured by the lack of foresight on the part of our rulers. [Applause.] But the evil does not stop here. When the currency has been used to place the agricultural product in the markets of the East and is no longer needed for those purposes it piles up in vast volumes in the Cities of New-York and Boston during the Winter months. Those who hold, are impatient to have it profitably employed. They invite borrowers to use it for purposes that end in those wild and demoralizing speculations that have done so much to corrupt the morals and destroy the habits of industry, which can alone make a people true, prosperous Not unfrequently it is used again to buy up the beef, pork, flour and grain in the hands of Eastern holders, and in the warehouses of our commercial cities, and to put up their prices against the laboring poor, the toiling mechanic and the consumer of the East; in this way, too, checking the exportation abroad, and destroying the commerce of our land. [Cheers.] Now if, with wise statesmanship under this same national banking system, care had been used to place this capital where it was needed, the share which would have been given to the Western States would never have remained idle or have been employed for hurtful purposes. There would always have been use for that capital there, which would have promoted prosperity and advanced the healthy enterprises of great and growing communities. This error of our rulers is attended with another great evil. There was no provision made for the South, no care taken to revive their prosperity, so that its people might aid in advancing the prosperity of our land. It is for our interest as well as theirs that their pursuits should again be made prosperous. We find that this error in the distribution of our currency is crushing our business with enormous rates of interest, lessens the prices which the farmer gets for his produce, injures our carriers and harms both our domestic and foreign commerce. This great flagrant national evil should have been corrected; but it has not even received the attention of the party in power. [Cheers.]

TAXATION.

There are other great wrongs to which I will briefly allude, and which I will discuss more at length on other occasions. We say that taxation should be equal upon every species of property, according to its real value. The Republican say so, too. They declare in their fourth resolution that it is due to the labor of the nation that taxation should be equalized. With this declaration upon their lips, will they tell us why they made it unequal? Will they tell us why, for four years, they have allowed this conceded injustice to remain upon the statute books? How can we believe that they mean what they say? They charge upon us that we are in favor of repudiation? Have those who make this charge frankly said how they meant to deal with the public creditor. We have said when the agreement was that he should be paid in gold, he should have it, and when the contract did not define in what he should be paid, he should be given a money as good as that which we use for the sacred purposes of paying our pensioners and rewarding the toil of the laborer. We have sought to place the claims of the public creditor among the secured things of a nation's faith. [Cheers.] We have tried to maintain a policy of security, which should make his debt sure, and of wisdom, which should put the nation's credit so high in the markets of the world that the public creditor, the public pensioner and he who toils for the public good in the workshop or in the field should all be paid in a currency made good by a wise and honorable conduct of public affairs. [Applause.]

Gov. SEYMOUR went on to say that if the Democratic Party succeeded at this election it could of itself not make or amend laws; it would only be able to hold the violent leaders of the Republican Party in check; it could do no revolutionary acts. So far as actual power is concerned, a Democratic President would stand in the same position held by ANDREW JOHNSON. His vigorous nature, his bold and resolute defence of constitutional rights, his able assertions of the true principles of government, have not saved him even from the violence of those opposed to him; much less has he been able to inaugurate any invasive measures, or any acts calculated to disturb the public peace. Our hope is in this election to put into the executive offices those who could stay the tide of corruption; those who could save from further injuries the system of constitutional government; those who could protect our people from legislative wrongs. We feel, too, that our success would be a rebuke by the American people of measures which have been condemned as strongly by many leading Republicans and Republican Presses as by ourselves. If the candidates of our ticket should be elected, and if they should prove capable, honest and true to their trusts, at another election the people of the United States could go further, and make a Democratic House of Representatives. In due time the character of the Senate could be changed; and I believe the day is at hand when the judgments and votes of the American people will restore again to power that time-honored party under whose influences our country was made great and prosperous. None of those changes could be made violently, none could endanger the public peace, but they would all tend in the end to promote the welfare and prosperity of the United States.

The meeting was then addressed in an eloquent strain by Hon. FRANCIS KERNAN.

Fully twenty thousand people were in and around the rink during the delivery of Gov. SEYMOUR's address.

Gov. SEYMOUR, accompanied by Hons. SANFORD E. CHURCH, FRANCIS KERNAN and A. SCHELL, will leave at 11:20 o'clock Friday morning, and be at Cleveland in the evening, at Chicago Saturday evening, at Indianapolis Monday evening, at Columbus, Ohio, Tuesday evening, at Pittsburg Wednesday evening, and at Philadelphia Friday evening.

LOCAL POLITICS.

The War Democracy—Meeting of the National and State Committees—Resolutions in Favor of Grant, Griswold and the Other Union Nominees.

At a meeting of the National and State Committees, (duly appointed at the Convention of War Democrats at Cooper Institute, in the City of New-York, in November, 1864,) held in the City of New-York, on Monday, Oct. 12, 1868, Hon. SOLOMON PARSONS, of Massachusetts, was called to the chair, and H. C. PAGE, of New-York, chosen Secretary.

After a full interchange of sentiment, on motion, several vacancies in the two Committees were filled. On motion, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, At the Convention of the War Democracy held at the Cooper Institute, in this City, in November, 1864, these Committees were appointed, to continue until our successors should be chosen by a regularly constituted convention, with certain rules and regulations prescribed to govern them in the discharge of their duties, and with power to fill vacancies, and to take such measures as the public interests seem to require: and,

Whereas, From the time that LEE surrendered his sword at Appomattox, GRANT was emphatically the choice for the Presidency of the loyal people of the country, and was duly nominated to said office by the Union Republican Party, an organization made glorious by its devotion to the flag and the success with which it carried the Government through years of war and trial: therefore,

Resolved, That acting in the same patriotic spirit which actuated the patriots of 1864, and brought to the support of the lamented LINCOLN such men as STANTON, LOGAN, DIX, PIERREPONT, SICKLES, STEBBINS, COCHRANE, CUTTING, CODDINGTON, WORRALL, TREMAIN, and other War Democrats, we will again, by our flank movement, so successfully made in the last Presidential campaign, contribute all in our power to the success of the candidates of the Union Party in the United States, and in the State of New-York, appealing to the War Democrats and loyal men of the country and State, in support of GRANT and COLFAX, GRISWOLD, CORNELL, BARKLEY and CAMPBELL—and call upon the War Democracy, and upon all who are opposed to the "Lost Cause," which, defeated in battle, is seeking ascendancy at the ballot-box, with attendant threats of rebels and traitors of civil war, repudiation, and a restoration to power of men who sought to destroy the Republic—to unite in support of the Union candidates in all the States, that the defeat of the common enemy may be the more complete and conclusive.

Resolved, That it is the bounden duty of War Democrats and patriotic men throughout the States to support all the Union candidates—State, district and local—presented to the people, representing as they do principles vital to the public interests, to humanity, liberty and good government.

Resolved, That these Committees warmly approve of the mass meeting called to be held in the City of New-York by many eminent citizens and War Democrats, to declare for GRANT; and have no doubt of its good effect for the best interests of the country.

By order of the Joint Committees of the War Democracy. SOLOMON PARSONS, Chairman.

H. C. PAGE, Secretary.

Ninth District Congressional Ratification Meeting.

A meeting of the Republicans of the Ninth Congressional District was held last evening at Brevoort Hall, in Fifty-fourth-street, to ratify the nomination of Dr. FRANCIS A. THOMAS as Representative of the Ninth District in Congress. The hall was tolerably well filled, several ladies being present. Mr. MOULTON presided, and read a series of resolutions indorsing the Republican nominees, and pledging the support of the Republicans of the Ninth District to Dr. THOMAS. The resolutions having been adopted, Senator J. M. THAYER, of Nebraska, was introduced, and consumed greater part of the evening in a speech, in which he referred to the present aspect of the political campaign, to slavery, and to the conduct of the Democratic Party, whom he accused of having created and supported the war. He concluded by a scathing rebuke of the present conduct of the leading men in the South, and quoted from their speeches and letters to prove the truth of his assertions.

After a few remarks from other speakers, the meeting adjourned.

Fifteenth Assembly District—Address by Hon. L. H. Chandler.

Wednesday evening a large meeting of the Republicans of the Fifteenth Assembly District was held in the hall, corner of Eighth-avenue and Thirty-fourth-street. Mr. A. A. FULLER presided, and introduced Hon. L. H. CHANDLER, of Virginia, who spoke for an hour and a half, delivering one of the most powerful and eloquent speeches of the canvass in this City. He traversed briefly all the points in dispute between the two great parties, enforcing his views with apt illustrations, and this was especially the case when he showed the knavery of the Pendletonian financial theory by asking his hearers what they would think of the honesty of a man who would want to pay a note bearing interest with another note bearing no interest. In dealing with the question of negro suffrage, he claimed that the measure was a necessary sequence of the abolition of slavery and the bitter spirit displayed since the war by the unrepentant rebels. Moreover, it was no new thing in the South, and he had much success in silencing the clamors of his neighbors in the South by citing the case of North Carolina, where free blacks voted until the year 1835, and were then deprived of the right by a very small majority in the State Convention. In contrasting the Presidential candidates of the two parties, Mr. CHANDLER was very forcible and drew frequent manifestations of applause from his audience; and believing that the man of deeds would be the chosen of the American people rather than the man of words, he drew a beautiful picture of the coming days, when, under the lead of the wise, just, moderate GRANT, the nation shall garner the full harvest of peace.

Miscellaneous Political Items.

There has been a large increase in the registration of voters in the town of Morrisania this Fall. The largest vote polled before was last Fall, when less than 2,500 votes were polled. In the First District, the registry books contain 660 names; in the Second, 657; in the Third, 968, and in the Fourth, 587. It is estimated that there will be 1,000 more names added to the registry on the final sitting, and that the vote of the town this Fall will exceed 3,200.

The "Boys in Blue" had a grand rally at Bricksburg last night. Buildings were illuminated and the Republicans and citizens turned out generally to welcome Hon. THOS. PERRY, of Jersey City, who delivered a stirring speech. Mr. JNO. TORRY, Republican candidate for State Senate, also made a speech.

The Second Assembly Grant and Colfax Club held their meeting at their headquarters last night, and a number of members were added to the roll. Dr. ROBINSON was then introduced, and addressed the Club in an eloquent strain, and held their attention for an hour. The room was crowded by a company of hard-working men, who, notwithstanding the storm, came out to hear the Republican gospel set forth. At the close of Dr. ROBINSON's speech the President introduced Capt. STEWART, who, in a few remarks, introduced CHARLES V. LEWIS, the Republican candidate for Congress, who, in a brief manner, pledged himself to the cause.

A large meeting of the First Assembly District Grant and Colfax Campaign Club was held at No. 141 Hudson-street, last evening, Mr. THOMAS OUTWATER, President, in the chair, EDWARD BYRNE, Secretary. After the enrollment of a large number of new members, a resolution was adopted to hold a mass meeting on Thursday evening, 29th inst., and a committee to make arrangements were appointed by the Chair. Messrs. JAMES LAIRD, CHARLES CUNNINGHAM, THOMAS CLEARY, BARTHOLOMEW MCDONALD, and other gentlemen, made stirring and patriotic addresses. Great enthusiasm was manifested, and with cheers for the Union candidates the meeting adjourned.

Hon. LEWIS BARKER, of Maine, and Col. WM. BROWN, of Kentucky, will speak at Elizabeth, N. J., Friday evening, 23d inst.

A meeting is projected in the Wigwam at Jersey City, for Thursday next, 29th, to be under the control of the Irish Committee entirely. Gen. SAMUEL P. SPEAR, Dr. DAVID BELL, editor *Irish Republic*, Capt. EUGENE O'SHEA and DANIEL R. LYDDY, Esq., will be among the speakers.

Nominations.

COUNTY.

The Tammany County Convention last night made the following ticket:

Register—Michael Connolly.
Supervisor—Wm. M. Tweed.
Justice of Supreme Court—George G. Barnard.
City Judge—Gunning S. Bedford, Jr.

The Constitutional Union County Convention last night nominated the following ticket:

Register—Michael Connolly.
Justice of Supreme Court—Dennis McMahon.
City Judge—Gunning S. Bedford, Jr.
Supervisor—Wm. M. Tweed.

CONGRESSIONAL.

The Democratic Union Congressional Convention of the Fifth District met last night and nominated Gen. NELSON TAYLOR unanimously.

The Democratic Union Convention of the Sixth Congressional District met last night and nominated Hon. S. S. COX as their candidate.

The Democratic Union Congressional Convention of the Fourth Congressional District met last night and nominated JOHN FOX.

ASSEMBLY.

The Mozart Assembly Convention of the Sixteenth Assembly District nominated JAMES IRVING.

The Mozart Assembly Convention of the First District met last night and nominated CHARLES REILLY. A committee was appointed to tender him the nomination, and the Convention adjourned to Monday next.

The Mozart Assembly Convention of the Second District met and organized, with FELIX MURPHY in the chair, and nominated DENNIS BURNS.

The Mozart Assembly Convention of the Fourth District last night nominated JOHN GALVIN.

The Mozart Assembly Convention of the Fifth District met at No. 69 Vandam-street last evening and nominated Hon. CHRISTOPHER JOHNSON.

The Mozart Assemby Convention of the Sixth District met last evening, pursuant to the call of the General Committee, at the corner of Delancy and Rivington streets, and nominated FREDERICK ZEMMER.

The Mozart Assembly Convention of the Seventh District met last evening at SMITH's, corner of Bleecker and Mott streets, and nominated JOHN FOLAN.

The Mozart Assembly Convention of the Twelfth District met last night and nominated HENRY WALTMAN.

The Mozart Convention of the Thirteenth District nominated ASAHEL R. HERRICK.

The Mozart Convention of the Fifteenth District, last night nominated JOSEPH BLUMENTHAL.

Thirteenth Ward—J. M. C. Lynch for Supervisor; James King, Independent Democrat; Howell Smith, Republican.

Fourteenth Ward—Mr. Frank Nolan was nominated by a vote of 650 over two competitors. Yank McGlinn was nominated for Constable.

Fifteenth Ward—George A. Dugan was nominated for Supervisor.

Sixteenth Ward—Herman L. Guck was nominated for Alderman.

Seventeenth Ward—Joseph Droll for Supervisor.

Eighteenth Ward—Peter Totans for Alderman.

Nineteenth Ward—Marvin Cross for Supervisor.

Going Back upon One's Friends.

From the Macon (Ga.) Telegraph, Oct. 17.

The *World* reminds us of the fidgetty Lilliputian spoken of by Dean SWIFT in *Gulliver*, "the little fellow who did not know what to be at." Last June, talking about a platform, the *World* encountered the fierce denunciation of the Southern Democratic papers generally by proposing to accept reconstruction, as it stood, for the purposes of the campaign. The suggestion struck us as a prudent one, and a logical one. We did not believe the North could be induced to sanction a reopening of the question, and did not see how we could invite the votes of States which were not States, or voters who were not voters.

But no sooner had we said so much than we found the *World* taking all back and declaring for a platform which should repudiate and denounce the reconstructed Governments. Well, he got one and he got a candidate who suited the platform. Gen. BLAIR, taking a hint from the clamors of the Southern Press, took ground in favor of summary dealing with these Governments, and it is not to be disguised that his letter was exceedingly welcome to the South.

He was doubtless right upon the constitutional question, but we thought his letter invited defeat. No sooner does the *World* come to the same conclusion than he gravely proposes, a fortnight before the election, to withdraw BLAIR for his letter and SEYMOUR for being found in BLAIR's company, and come out with a new ticket. The proposition strikes us as equally impracticable and ridiculous. It is too late to remedy such judgments, and, besides, SEYMOUR is really as unassailable as any Democratic candidate we could run.

Trimmers and Time-Servers may Favor the Movement.

From the Columbus (Ohio) Statesman, Oct. 17.

There were here in this city yesterday Democrats from all parts of the State, and they all looked upon the suggestion as the very height of foolishness. They were convinced that where the Democracy would gain one vote by it in Ohio they would lose ten. To such a proposition they would not consent, because they feel it would insure the defeat of the Democracy, and result in the complete disorganization of the party—a disorganization that it would take years to repair. No party has grown in strength with the rapidity that the Democratic Party has grown since the termination of the war, and its growth will be continuous until victory shall perch upon its banners, if the party shall only be true to itself—its principles and its organization. It is simply a question of time when it shall triumph. The right sort of work can give us victory in November. It is not impossible; but a change of front now—a change of candidates and of principles—will insure, and deservedly so, the defeat of the party.

We will not believe that any sincere Democrat will lend himself to any such scheme. Trimmers, time-servers and policy-mongers, who imagine that such a change would bring about victory, and, with victory, office to themselves, might favor it.

Seymour's Chances Destroyed by the Movement at any Rate.

From the Baltimore Gazette, Oct. 19.

The whole business thus far seems to have been grossly mismanaged. Until the arrangement to take up Mr. CHASE had been perfected, the journals which approved of such a course should have abstained from repudiating Mr. SEYMOUR, and thereby doing him incalculable damage. As they have now brought about confusion, and made public these important differences in the party, it might be the wisest thing under the circumstances, to make some change either in the candidates or in the conduct of the canvass, which would tend to the restoration of unity and confidence. About the propriety of taking up Judge CHASE, or the probability of now defeating the Radical Party, we refrain, at present, from expressing any opinions. While entertaining very decided views on these points, we desire to abstain from in any way embarrassing those who may differ from us.

The North Carolina Fifth District.

A Republican Convention, called by four of the five members of the Republican Committee for the Fifth District of North Carolina, met in Greensboro, on Saturday, 17th inst., and nominated Hon. ISRAEL G. LASH, the present incumbent, for Congress. A convention met in the same place under a regular call in September last and nominated Col. W. F. HENDERSON. This choice was objectionable to many of the delegates on personal grounds, and these nominated Judge A. W. TOURGEE. Judge TOURGEE subsequently withdrew in favor of Mr. LASH, and, after many attempts to secure unity of action among the Republicans throughout the district, both individually and through the State Executive Committee, the second convention was called. The result of its deliberations is the nomination of Mr. LASH, who ran one thousand votes ahead of his ticket in April last. Col. HENDERSON, who is still in the field, is an earnest Republican, and has heretofore worked well for the cause, but it seems to be the desire of many Republicans in his district that he should withdraw.

POLITICAL ITEMS.

The Adrian *Journal*—outside of Detriot one of leading organs of the Democratic Party of Michigan—in an article on the President's late order, says:

"We have borne long and meekly the usurpations of Congress and the devilish impudence of military satraps, and we say now and at once, let President JOHNSON take the initiative step and the strong arm of the people will be thrown around about him and support him to the bitter end. The present is no fitting time for sugar-coated words or weak deaks, and we distinctly and emphatically declare that if these newly-organized negro governments at the South defeat the white vote of this country, or if three States of the Union are debarred from casting their ballots in the coming election because Radicalism fears they would cast their votes for the Democratic candidates, if, we say, these things are done in defiance of all constitutional law and justice, *we declare for another war*, and we mean it, every word of it."

The following explanation is from the Cincinnati *Enquirer*: "The returns from Indiana show a Democratic gain in almost every county, while in a large majority of counties in Ohio there is a Democratic loss. The explanation is simple. The Indiana vote is compared with her last general election in that State—that of 1866, when there was an avalanche against the Democrats in all parts of the country. The Ohio vote is compared with the election of 1867, when the Democratic tide swept the country."

Judge JOHN A. CARY, of Chemung, the leading and most influential Democrat of that town, has renounced the support of SEYMOUR and BLAIR, and proclaimed himself an adherent of GRANT and COLFAX. He addressed a Republican meeting at Athens on Monday evening, and there publicly announced the course he had taken.

The New-Haven *Palladium* says of Hon. D. H. CHAMBERLAIN, whom WADE HAMPTON denounced in a recent speech as a "fellow," a "strolling vagabond," and a "liar," was the most brilliant scholar and orator of his class at Yale.

The Columbus (Ga.) *Sun* frankly admits that the large and decided majorities given to the Radical cause in Pennsylvania Ohio, and Indiana, secure the election of GRANT and COLFAX by an unprecedented vote.

The Republican State ticket had a majority in both the First and Tenth Districts of Ohio, although Messrs. EGGLESTON and ASHLEY, the Republican candidates for Congress, were defeated.

The Connecticut Boys in Blue are to hold a mass convention in Hartford on Wednesday, 28th inst., which promises to be one of the largest political demonstrations ever witnessed in the State.

The Boston *Journal* recommends that Mr. JOHN QUINCY ADAMS be made an honorary member of the Republican Party, for his speeches in the South.

Massachusetts has 117 Grant Clubs and over 30 other active organizations working to increase the Republican majority.

SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA

Arrival of the Steamer Rising Star—$226,992 in Specie.

The steamship *Rising Star*, which left Aspinwall Oct. 14, arrived at this port yesterday. She brings the specie indicated in the subjoined

TREASURE LIST.

Eugene Kelly & Co.	$142,000 00	S. L. Isaac & Asch	1,500 00
C. K. Garrison	22,000 00	Total	$226,992 50
Wells, Fargo & Co.	61,492 50		

The Troubles in Panama—The Columbian Presidency—Seizure of Arms and Property.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Wednesday, Oct. 14, 1868.

We have had nothing from the Department of Chiriqui, now in revolt against the Panama Government, since my last. President CORREOSO, now Dictator of the State, has for the past ten days been raising men for the war, ("volunteers" they are styled—although they are caught up and carried to the cuartels, bound hand and foot,) and he says he has now 500 ready to embark. The steamers *Montijo* and *Bolivar* take them to the scene of action. The "rebels," under OBALDIA, in Chiriqui, claim to have 700 men well armed with Spencer and Sharp rifles, and profess to be "spoiling for a fight." And they threaten to come to Panama if CORREOSO does not go to them. A couple of weeks will probably show who is to be the victor. In the meantime CORREOSO is making forced loans and imprisoning suspected persons here. Labor is, in consequence of the conscription, extremely scarce, so much so that the railroad and steamship companies find it difficult to obtain men to handle their goods, and provisions are every day getting scarcer and higher. CORREOSO, by decree yesterday, declared all the ports in this bay closed to trade—an announcement which was quite unnecessary, as we have no trade with the interior, and shall have none so long as the rebellion lasts.

We have no news from Bogota, the capital of the Republic, and nothing from Central and South America.

The Panama Railroad Company's steamer *Parkersburg*, running from Panama to Central American ports, is now overdue here fifteen days. She has probably broken some of her machinery. The *Salvador*, of the same line, is due here to-morrow, and will probably pick up the *Parkersburg* and tow her in.

Don JUSTO AROSEMENA, now in New-York, has been unanimously nominated by the State Legislature of Panama as candidate for President of the Republic of Colombia for the next constitutional term.

The large propeller *Caribbean*, belonging to the West India and Liverpool line to Aspinwall, left the latter port for Mobile to take in cotton for Liverpool on the 10th inst.

President CORREOSO seized 450 rifles and muskets from P. N. MERINO, a British merchant here, last Saturday, with which to arm his soldiers at Chiriqui. These arms belonged to Messrs. RIBON & MUNOZ, of New-York, who consigned them to Mr. MERINO for sale some months since.

I learn from San Juan del Norte that RAN RUNNELS, Esq., in behalf of the Nicaraguan Government, seized, on the 2d instant, all the steamers and other property belonging to the Nicaragua Transit Company.

The steamer *Santiago de Cuba*, with six hundred passengers, from New-York, arrived at Aspinwall this morning, and her passengers go forward to San Francisco this evening.

Legislative Projects in Australia—The Attempt to Murder Prince Alfred—Religious Excitement.

Sidney Correspondence of the Panama Star & Herald.

It is thought that next session of the Legislature will prove an unusually stormy one, and will either prove fatal to the present Ministry, or give them a hold on the sympathies of the great mass of the colonists which will insure their tenure of office for several years. The most important subject will be the action of the Government respecting the attack upon Prince ALFRED. When that unfortunate affair occurred the Government alleged they had positive information of an organized conspiracy "and the existence of a new crime." The opposition dared them to prove it, and any amount of abuse was heaped upon them for daring to make such an assertion without proof. The session terminated, the Ministry were dumb, and the whole matter was fading from public recollection, when, about a fortnight since, Mr. PARKES, the Colonial Secretary, reiterated the statements about a conspiracy. His words were:

"I do not hesitate to say here that I have in my possession evidence which I can produce at any moment that will satisfy every unbiased independent mind in the country that we had just and large grounds for every step of precaution which we, as a Government, took. And though, perhaps, we, as a Government, might have been content to have allowed this damning evidence to have remained unknown, still, if we are to be taunted, misrepresented and villified by a complete storm of lies, we may, in justification of ourselves, yet see fit to lay this before the world. I have that evidence in my possession, and I can produce it at any moment. I can produce evidence, attested by affidavits, which leaves no doubt on my mind that not only was the murder of the Prince planned, but that some person who was in the secret, and whose fidelity was suspected, was foully murdered before the attack was finally made upon the Prince. I state this now that I stand before my constituents, though up to this moment I have borne all these misrepresentations and villifications in silence; but the time will come when, I venture to say, every person in the country will be perfectly satisfied that the precautions taken by the Government of the day were amply justified."

The result has been that party spirit is again awakened and religious animosities rekindled. A public meeting was called for last Monday night to consider the statement made by the mouthpiece of the Government, and it was feared that some collision would take place, especially as the Roman Catholics are looked upon as being in some way or other connected with or responsible for O'FARRELL's crime. Fortunately the prompt action taken by Archbishop GOLDING prevented persons of his denomination from taking any part in the proposed demonstration. On Sunday last, the following pastoral letter was read from the altars of all Catholic places of worship in Sydney and its suburbs:

"Anonymous placards have been posted about the city calling a meeting at the Masonic Hall on Monday evening, to consider certain allegations made by an honorable member of the Cabinet at a meeting of his constituents. With reference to this anonymously convoked meeting, his Grace the Archbishop advises and warns all Catholics who desire to maintain peace and good order, and to secure the ultimate victory of truth and right, not to attend the said meeting.

The Archbishop, having been compelled on several occasions to give similarly cautionary advice to his flock, appeals to their recollection that their affectionate and dutiful compliance with his wishes in such emergencies has been always followed by happy results. He is fully aware that he is requiring a considerable of natural and allowable feeling; still he is confident that a little time—perhaps a very little time—will bring before them and before the general public an abundant and triumphant justification of such sacrifice."

Horrible Murder of a Man by his Wife.

A letter from Dayton, Ohio, 20th inst., to the Cincinnati *Gazette* gives the following particulars of a murder near that city:

"This morning, about 5 o'clock, the citizens of Greencastle, a village on the west side of the river, about a mile from this city, were startled by the news of a shocking tragedy in their midst. A family named WARWICK, consisting of husband, wife and six children, moved in the village a year or so ago from Warren County. They were regarded as good citizens by their neighbors, although the husband and wife did not live on the most affectionate terms. It was not suspected, however, that their disagreement was of a very serious nature until this morning, when the startling word came that ELLIOT WARWICK had been murdered by his wife. On the reception of the report, the neighbors at once rushed to the house, and entering, found WARWICK lying on the bed in his night-clothes, his head hanging down over the side of the bed, and covered with gore. Near by lay a pistol and an ax, with which the wife confessed she had committed the deed, though, as she claimed, in self-defence. And there the mystery at present rests, the Coroner's court not yet having completed the inquest. Mrs. WARWICK is now in jail in this city. WARWICK was a stone-mason by trade, and about forty-five years of age."

JOURNALISTIC COERCION.—An advertising apothecary, Mr. HELMBOLD, of this City, recently wrote a letter to match that which Judge EDWARDS PIERREPONT recently wrote to Mr. A. T. STEWART, when he placed his check for $20,000 in Mr. STEWART's hands to be used by the friends of GRANT for campaigning purposes. Mr. HELMBOLD, in his epistle, laid down the Democratic political creed, as Judge PIERREPONT had previously laid down, with reasonable accuracy, the creed of the Republican Party. The person to whom his communication was addressed is a member of a firm doing business up-town. It will hardly be believed, but the *Tribune* actually advises its readers—as if it were the Montgomery *Mail*, or the *Independent Monitor*, or the Atlanta *Era*, or the Petersburg *Index*, or a journal published at Richmond, on the James—to refrain from giving their custom to the firm in question We hardly know what to say to this.—*Nation.*

THE ALLEGED REVENUE FRAUDS.

Letter of Commissioner Rollins to the President—Mr. Binckley's Report—He Repeats His Charges, But Resigns his Office in Disgust—Mr. Courtney to President Johnson in Refutation.

The following official documents, bearing upon the attempt to remove Commissioner ROLLINS, have just been filed with the Retrenchment Committee, holding its sessions at the Astor House, in this City.

COMMISSIONER ROLLINS TO SECRETARY McCULLOUGH.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE, WASHINGTON, Sept. 2, 1868.

SIR: Mr. JOHN M. BINCKLEY was recently appointed by yourself Solicitor in this Office. I knew at the time of his appointment but very little of his character, and up to the present time have met him but upon comparatively few occasions. The duties of Solicitor can, with propriety be exercised only in this office, and under my own immediate direction. Mr. BINCKLEY has now been absent from his desk for more than a week, and employed in the City of New-York without leave from me, and as I have understood from yourself, entirely without your knowledge.

I am now in receipt of copies of two affidavits, which I herewith transmit you, one signed by Mr. BINCKLEY himself, based, as it would seem, upon another by one JOHN D. MCHENRY, an ex-revenue inspector dismissed for cause, charging me with conspiring with others, including an officer removed at my instance and a distiller whose property was sold after forfeiture under my direction, to violate the laws with the execution of which, as Commissioner, I am especially charged. I am informed, too, that a warrant has been issued for my arrest, and that Mr. BINCKLEY is conducting the proceeding before the Commissioner who issued the warrant.

Mr. BINCKLEY's conduct is censurable: First, because he is absent from the office in the neglect of his duties and without my permission. Second, because he has assumed duties which are exclusively devolved by law upon the United States Attorney for the Southern District of New-York; and, third, because he has been guilty of official misconduct in reference to myself, his superior officer, which demands condemnation.

Conscious of absolute integrity in the discharge of all my public duties, I know that Mr. BINCKLEY, in making the affidavit referred to, has been guilty of willful perjury, or is so capable of being imposed upon by corrupt and malicious men, that he is entirely unfitted for the duties of his position. It needs no argument to convince you that his services in this office can be no longer valuable, or with propriety continued.

I unhesitatingly request, therefore, his immediate dismissal. I am, very respectfully,

(Signed) E. A. ROLLINS, Commissioner.

Hon. HUGH McCULLOCH, Secretary of the Treasury.

MR. BINCKLEY'S REPORT.

OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE, WASHINGTON, Sept. 10, 1868.

MR. PRESIDENT: I hasten to submit the following report. The subjoined order of Your Excellency reached me on the day of its date:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, Aug. 25, 1868.

SIR: You will at once proceed to the City of Brooklyn, N. Y., and examine certain evidence said to be in possession of Assessor WELLWOOD, and report whether, in your opinion, the same substantially implicates, in violations of law, any officer of the Internal Revenue service. Respectfully yours,

ANDREW JOHNSON.

JOHN M. BINCKLEY, Esq., Solicitor Internal Revenue Bureau, Washington, D. C.

Accordingly, I proceeded at once to New-York and appointed an interview with Assessor WELLWOOD, to whom I showed this order. I was strongly impressed with that gentleman's love of justice, but as it became manifest that he was extremely apprehensive of falling into some position of indelicacy, I thought it reasonable to afford him opportunity and time to form for himself such an opinion of my object as would relieve him from what I afterward learned to regard as an excusable hesitation. I disclaimed any motive but a strictly official one, and cordially adopted his own expression under that head. Yet I was much surprised to discern in the conversations I had with several persons, including Mr. WELLWOOD, that it was not considered credible that any attempt would be made in good faith to enforce the penal sanctions of the Revenue laws in New-York, irrespectively of persons or parties. Mr. WELLWOOD pointed out a man formerly a Revenue Inspector, named MCHENRY, as likely to be conversant with the documents and facts, which had engaged our conference. Treating this suggestion as a substantial compliance with my demand upon Mr. WELLWOOD in person, I sent for MCHENRY. His personal knowledge included several important facts implicating revenue officials of the highest grade, but not indicating that general prevalence of corruption of which I shall speak hereafter. Meantime my presence in the City became known, and was popularly, but as you know erroneously, taken to be for the purpose of general investigation, with the sole object of collecting plausible data upon which to predicate a suspension of Mr. Commissioner ROLLINS. Under this mistaken hypothesis I was called upon by large numbers of persons, some accredited, some total strangers, but mostly of a mercenary and unprincipled class, who were desirous of employment in the work of detecting crime. I need not say that the very different character of my mission left me at liberty wholly to discountenance all such persons; and I deemed it admissible to refuse to hear revelations they would propose to make as an earnest of the value of their services. What amount of point-blank evidence may possibly have been thus rejected, I have, of course, no means of reckoning. But another class of persons approached me with a different object. They were deeply impressed with a wide-spread and apparently irremediable demoralization in the revenue service, and had come to ascertain what prospect existed of a reform. Without exception, they were discouraged upon ascertaining by my frank declarations that there was nothing extraordinary in my powers, and that I held myself exonerated on this occasion from noticing any criminal transactions beyond such as were at least in some degree cognate to the matter supposed to be in Mr. WELLWOOD's reach. From every direction came the substance of this strong expression: "Let it once appear by demonstration that the Government will really make a bold and honest attack on the whisky ring, and every safe in the City will furnish documentary evidence." According to the best sagacity I could command, these expressions came from persons having access to or control of proof. Frequently papers were described and facts stated, reserving indicative particulars. In some instances the coincidence of numerous statements enabled me to determine the actual existence and the custody of the paper, and on a pledge of honor to return it on the spot, to have it exhibited for my inspection. In a word, through those sources of knowledges in human affairs which transcend all mere legal verification, I came to share to some extent the melancholy but universal opinion of all classes in New-York who are acquainted with internal revenue business, that it has been for years substantially a business of malversation among the higher grades of officials. This astonishing conclusion is undoubtedly the actual belief of all whose opportunities have enabled them to form a correct opinion. It is needless to remark that with my very recent introduction to revenue business, those who were better informed by experience were not more incredulous of a real purpose of public duty than I was of their narrations of crime. I exhorted them to make their communications to the proper officers, and insist upon public justice. They replied with instances of private ruin arising from similar attempts. I reproached their timidity, and they ridiculed my simplicity. Everywhere the same sentiment was uppermost, "I cannot risk it. If the Government were able to protect me, I would speak out. A thousand investigations of revenue frauds have been made, but always for the purpose, or at least with the effect of better concealing and promoting bribery and corruption; this will end the same way," &c., &c. Such a sentiment seems to be unaccountable upon any hypothesis but the sad one that the combinations of politicians, officials, tradesmen and speculators that go under the name of the "whisky ring," actually exert the power to disable the zeal of the local prosecuting officers and other agents of criminal justice. Upon the whole, I realized that in pursuing a very restricted inquiry, I had fallen upon startling discoveries that I did not know what to do with. To submit them to the President for disposition and action, according to the usual course of business, would be simply putting them back where I found them. On the other hand, it was manifest to my best judgment that the general desire of honest citizens for an earnest of real work would be easily kindled into active support, and that as soon as a real effort should be publicly recognized, evidence without end would come forward; the Press would unanimously sustain a reform, partisanship would no longer be imputed, and the dignity and power of the law would revive. This was abundantly confirmed by the visible commotion among the suspected classes, in consequence of the report that an official was engaged in investigating frauds. But who was to take the first step? No officer of the Government could have been called upon to take that great responsibility who might not have pertinently asked me, "Why do you not do it yourself? You are a revenue official, and the only one who, by designation, is a law officer; if you shrink from attacking the 'whisky ring,' under circumstances which implicate the heads of your office and which show the futility of relying upon the District-Attorney, what other official is obliged to do it?" I considered this matter anxiously, and finding no worthier motive for resigning my office than a fear of consequences of right action in it, I resolved to do what I could to break the spell of domination which has kept the truth out of Court for years in New-York. My plan was simple—to collect evidence enough to justify the prospect of commitment under ordinary circumstances, trusting that, as it actually entered, the record and the public prints, the corrupt and desperate resorts of the so-called ring to suppress and discredit it would be frustrated by a great quantity of point-blank evidence to be encouraged by the resolute good faith of the proceeding, to come forward in the hands of honorable and notable witnesses. A combination of just men for their own vindication against this abominable organization of crime would destroy its fearful power in a week. I then took the step by instituting proceedings before a United States Commissioner, arresting two of the accused, and entering upon their examination. I had engaged, to come in at a suitable moment, the assistance of an untarnished practical lawyer, whose unavoidable failure considerably disconcerted me. As I had not, at that time, reasonable grounds for publicly accusing the District-Attorney, I invited him to impart the authority of his office to the prosecution. To avoid the indecency of a more direct understanding, we acted in a tacit relation of mere formal participation in the case on his part, of actual control on mine. Subsequently, evidence which I could not affect to ignore rendered it extremely irksome to proceed together. Circumstances affecting the conduct of the case out of Court were rendering it a pertinent question for me which side of the issue he was prosecuting in Court. The purity of the proceeding required an immediate end to his connection with the matter. The hour was coming for a full development of the magnitude of the case, and the number of defendants, to include the District-Attorney himself. There was urgent use for able and numerous counsel, and the public were about to be astonished by a proof that the Government had made a real and resolute attack upon the defiant and powerful enginery of corruption and intimidation, notwithstanding the most unprincipled and shameless practices had been employed, with the countenance of the District-Attorney, against the effort, through mercenary and degraded men appearing as counsel. It was at this stage that I called upon the Honorable Secretary of the Treasury for the necessary authority to enter systematically upon the work. I had been assured that he had publicly and strongly discountenanced my proceedings, but with proper respect for that gentleman, as he could have no other opinion of them than what could arise in total ignorance of my grounds of action, which were known to no one but myself, I could not suppose he would run the risk of allying the Government with the so-called "Whisky Ring." Nevertheless, with whatever regret he may now realize it, that is the practical effect of his action in the premises, and it is my duty to express that opinion. Finally, in Court yesterday morning, I was surprised by a dispatch—which, on some representations, not made known at the time, the District-Attorney had procured from Mr. Assistant Attorney-General ASHTON—which was promptly and not erroneously recognized as an authoritative repudiation of the prosecution by the United States, except as far as Mr. COURTNEY might be pleased to continue it against his own *particeps criminis*. The Court, however, at my instance, adjourned the proceeding till this day week, when it will be in order for further hearing. My object in asking this postponement (granted against the wishes of counsel on both sides, as formally opposed,) was less for the purpose of reappearing myself than because it was my duty to do what I could to contravene a sham prosecution in the name of the United States by motion in Court. The Government having suppressed the proceedings instituted by me as a citizen and law officer, it would be incumbent upon me, if I could, to stand corrected before my superiors and my country. This I cannot do, because I believe I was right, and consequently nothing remains for me but to retire from the Government in favor of some person in better harmony with the preferred methods of such business as this. The honorable Secretary has received my resignation.

Very respectfully your obedient servant,

(Signed,) JOHN M. BINCKLEY, Solicitor of Internal Revenue.

MR. COURTNEY TO THE PRESIDENT.

OFFICE OF THE DISTRICT-ATTORNEY OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Oct. 1, 1868.

To the President:

SIR: I have been furnished with a copy of a report addressed to yourself by JOHN M. BINCKLEY, Solicitor of Internal Revenue, purporting to give a history of what was done by him in pursuance of an order issued by yourself on the 25th August, 1868, directing him to "proceed to the City of Brooklyn, (Eastern Judicial District,) New-York, and examine certain evidence said to be in possession of Assessor WELLWOOD, and report whether in your [his] opinion the same substantially implicates, in violations of law, any officer of the Internal Revenue service." Any general criticism as to the manner in which the special service designated in this order has been performed it is not in my province to offer, but I must be permitted to notice this extraordinary document so far as relates to the utterly unfounded accusations and insinuations against myself contained therein. This gentleman came to this City and commenced a series of investigations, certainly not contemplated by the terms of the order under which he professed to act, and undoubtedly without precedent in the manner in which they were conducted. Without any communication with me, whom official courtesy and decency should have impelled him to, at least, advise of his proceedings, he caused a prosecution to be instituted against the two chief officers of his own Bureau, an Ex-Collector and one DANIEL MURRAY, charging them with a conspiracy to defraud the United States. This charge was based upon the testimony of one man alone, of whose character Mr. BINCKLEY seems to have had no knowledge, and to have taken no steps to acquire any. It was not till these charges had been made, and some of the defendants already arrested, that I was notified that any such action was contemplated. I then found that a man, without the slightest authority so to do, of his own motion had sneaked surreptitiously into my district and attempted, in total ignorance, both of law and fact, to usurp functions which your Excellency and the Senate of the United States had seen fit to devolve upon me. I might surely have been pardoned if, smarting under this wholly gratuitous and unprovoked insult, I had peremptorily refused to have any connection whatever with a prosecution which, it now seems, was instituted as a mere fishing inquiry which might induce "evidence to come forward in the hands of honorable and notable witnesses." This admission in Mr. BINCKLEY's report confirms the opinion which my intercourse with him, while it lasted, produced, viz.: that he was wholly without legal testimony by which to support or establish the charges which he had made. I know, however, the sensitiveness of the public mind in regard to frauds in the Internal Revenue service. I was determined that I would not allow any possible opportunity to bring to light corruption in any quarter, to be defeated through the ignorance or discourtesy of the man who affected to know something of importance. I, therefore, waived all sense of the gross insult I had received, and upon seeing in the papers that his conduct was repudiated by yourself and the Secretary of the Treasury, I applied to the latter by telegraph to know whether I was expected to take charge of the prosecution. On being informed that I was, I immediately coöperated with Mr. BINCKLEY as cordially as his offensive and arrogant manner would permit, determined that if there was any truth at the bottom of his vague and misty accusations, no personal feeling of mine should stand in the way of its development. I found it, however, impossible to learn anything from him which was of value as legal proof in establishing the charges he had made; but the prosecution of which my official position, and the special instructions of the Secretary devolved upon me. He seemed to have no idea of the relevancy or competency of evidence, no conception of the legal scope of such an investigation as he had begun. He seemed to think that such a proceeding might legally be used as a drag-net, with which to rake up any insinuations that scandal or malice might give birth to in regard to any transactions in the Internal Revenue service, or any officers connected therewith, whether mentioned in the warrant or affidavit in this case or not. He seemed not to have the smallest notion of any legal rules which would confine the investigation to the particular charge, or particular defendants specified in the warrant. I could not discover that he had any knowledge whatever of even the simplest principles of criminal law, and I labored in vain to impart any to him. His report displays this utter ignorance of law in a very striking manner when he says: "The hour was coming for a full development of the magnitude of the case, and the number of the defendants, to include the District-Attorney himself." A child's knowledge, had he possessed it, would have taught him that the rules of evidence must necessarily confine the testimony to be introduced within the limits marked out in the warrant, and that the number of the defendants could not be increased in the way he proposed. Here, then, our differences of opinion began, and if this man had, even in his own mind, any grounds whatever for charging me with lack of coöperation with him, it arose wholly from my entertaining some regard for the long established rules of evidence and principles of law, and my unwillingness to peril my reputation as a lawyer, by following the wholly unwarrantable and absurd mode of proceeding which he desired, and which, without producing any beneficial result, would have exposed the prosecution and all concerned in it to the just scorn and ridicule of the profession and the public. He could follow that course if he chose; I could not. These, and none other, are the circumstances which "rendered it a pertinent question which side of the issue he (I) was prosecuting in Court." The impudence of this question put to me in the most offensive manner by this man, at the very time when I had been patiently enduring his ignorance and arrogance, in order that a full investigation might be made, was more than I could bear, and I expressed to him in the plainest terms my opinion of his intellect and attainments, and rose to leave his room that I might be no longer subjected to his insults. He attempted to compel me to remain, by closing the door upon me, and his violence obliged me, in self-defence, to resort to force. I immediately telegraphed to the Attorney-General that I would no longer be associated with Mr. BINCKLEY, and desired that somebody else might be designated to conduct this prosecution. The Attorney-General declined to relieve me from the duty, and advised me that Mr. BINCKLEY had no right or power in the premises, that he had been authorized by nobody to do what he had done, and that he, and not I, was the one to retire from the case. This is my connection with this case and with Mr. BINCKLEY through the time embraced in his report. I submit to your Excellency, whether my course has been that of a man who dreaded examination into his own conduct, or sought to stifle inquiry into that of others. In view of my official career and record, and what I am confident would be the testimony of every officer of the Government with whom I have ever been brought in contact, I feel that it can hardly be necessary to add to this statement, that every insinuation and charge contained in this extraordinary report, in any way assailing my official or personal conduct or integrity, is wholly, maliciously and basely false, without shadow of foundation, and originating only in the slanderous imagination of the author. The history of the case since abundantly vindicates me. The counsel designated for the purpose by the Attorney-General and myself have exhausted all Mr. BINCKLEY's resources of testimony, and sought earnestly to effect the most thorough search into all the matters as to which he has affected to have proof. I desired some one to be associated with myself, not because I felt that the case needed it, but in order that the public and yourself might be abundantly satisfied of the utter falsity of Mr. BINCKLEY's charge that I was disposed to stifle investigation. I am happy to find in Mr. BINCKLEY's report, and the order of your Excellency under which he professed to act, that his action was wholly unauthorized, and that upon him, and him alone, rests the responsibility of having initiated a proceeding, which in its utter failure and absurdity thus far, (the case is not closed,) can only tend to weaken the confidence of the public in the utility of any criminal proceedings against Government officials for frauds upon the revenue, and to impair the administration of public justice by bringing its proceedings into contempt. I inclose herewith a copy of the affidavits on which the warrant was granted, and copy warrant. I have the honor to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

(Signed) SAMUEL G. COURTNEY, United States Attorney.

Below will be found the report of further legal proceedings in this matter, giving the affidavits of GEO. A. FITCH, showing his connection with Mr. BINCKLEY.

Further Developments in the Binckley-Rollins Imbroglio.

This matter came up again yesterday afternoon on a motion to reduce the bail of George A. Fitch, charged with libel by the District-Attorney, Mr. Courtney. Mr. Sandford appeared for the defendant and said: If your Honor please, I appear in this case for the defendant, who is under arrest under a charge of libel. The defendant has prepared an affidavit in the cause, in which he retracts entirely the statements made in the alleged libel, and with the consent of the District-Attorney the application to the Court now is for a writ of inquiry as to the amount of damages.

Mr. Vanderpoel—Mr. Sandford has shown to me an affidavit, in which I understand he (the defendant) retracts the libelous charges, and is willing that a writ of inquiry should issue immediately to assess the rate of damages. Mr. Fitch was arrested under an order made by Judge Cardozo, and held to bail in this action in the sum of $10,000. He came to the City of New-York in the early part of this month, and was then served with the papers and arrested, and since that time has been in jail. This proceeding is only one of a long chapter of proceedings which have been instituted by various parties having practically no motive but to compel the resignation of certain officers of the Government. Those of us who have read the public prints have of course seen the efforts made by a person named Binckley, the object of which was to remove Mr. Rollins from the office of Commissioner of Internal Revenue. Mr. Binckley came on to New-York in the month of September, and, under cover of an order from the President to confer with Assessor Wellwood, of Brooklyn, and report to him (the President) such evidence of frauds upon the Internal Revenue as he became possessed of. He undertook the initiative, and assumed the duties of District-Attorney and prosecuting officer of this district, and caused warrants to be issued against Mr. Rollins, Mr. Harland, Mr. Smith and others. It was then found necessary to confer with the District-Attorney. It was very evident to those who saw the evidence upon which Mr. Binckley claimed to rely, that the whole matter was a conspiracy, and that the whole charge was based on perjury, and could not stand investigation in Court. Mr. Courtney was ready and willing to render Mr. Binckley all the assistance in his power in any effort to detect and punish any offence against the Government; but these men, having other objects in view, and knowing that an honest and efficient officer like Mr. Courtney would stand in their way, determined to attempt to secure his suspension or removal, if possible. To this end Mr. Binckley indulges in a personal controversy with Mr. Courtney, in which he indulged in insults and indignities, and then proceeds to Washington and induces Fitch to draw up charges of malfeasance in office against Mr. Courtney, and present them to the President. The President, who had long known Mr. Courtney as a valued public officer, ever faithful in the discharge of his duties, did not call on Mr. Courtney to disprove the charges, or even furnish him with a copy. Mr. Courtney, however, hearing rumor that such charges had been made, applied to the Attorney-General, procured a copy, and there found the name of Fitch subscribed to a paper charging him with felony and every crime, almost, that a public officer could be guilty of. Mr. Courtney deemed it his duty to have an investigation, if possible. Fitch was found here and arrested, and instead of being able to sustain the charges, or having any evidence upon which to base them, he makes this affidavit.

The affidavit of Mr. Fitch is as follows:

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—*Samuel G. Courtney vs. George A. Fitch.*—City and County of New-York.—George A. Fitch being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is the defendant in this action; that the same is brought against *defendant* by Samuel G. Courtney, the plaintiff, to recover against defendant for a libel on said plaintiff, and that defendant is now in jail in the County of New-York, in default of procuring bail on order of arrest herein issued against him in this action by Hon. Albert Cardozo, one of the Judges of the Supreme Court. And this deponent further says, that of his own volition, and in justice to said plaintiff, Samuel G. Courtney, he makes this affidavit, and not as a consideration for his release from prison or a discontinuance of the proceedings against him. And deponent further says that all the statements made in said libel against said plaintiff by deponent are false and untrue; and were made by deponent while in a state of excitement, and under the advice and instigation of the parties hereinafter named. And deponent further says that one John M. Binckley, Solicitor of Internal Revenue, made the statements upon which deponent was induced and instigated to make the statement hereto annexed, and to deliver the same to the President of the United States, with a view of having said Courtney suspended from office; that said Binckley informed deponent that the charges were true, and that he knew they were, and that said Courtney must be got rid of, so that E. A. Rollins, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, should be got rid of also, by the investigation then going on in the City of New-York; that said Courtney was an obstacle in the way of getting Rollins out of office, or words to that effect. And deponent further says that Mrs. Ann S. Stephens, the authoress, at the City of Washington, at the time said libel hereto annexed was made and drawn, also urged deponent to make said charges against Courtney, stating among other things, to deponent, that she was anxious to have said charges made against Mr. Courtney, so as to have him suspended at once, and she stated, "He (Courtney) must be removed at once. He must be got out of the way that this thing may go through;" meaning the removal of Rollins and the appointment of Gen. Burbridge, *ad interim*, whose appointment Mrs. Stephens was advocating and urging. And deponent further says, that he knew nothing whatever personally, about Mr. Courtney, affecting his official or personal integrity; that the said statement is a gross and malicious libel against the plaintiff, and was made by the deponent in the manner and under the circumstances above detailed. And deponent further says that this affidavit is made not only for doing justice to the plaintiff herein, but also that the same may be placed on the files of this Court with the other papers herein. And deponent further says that the statements made in the annexed paper or libel were made by me upon the information furnished me by said John M. Binckley.

(Signed.) GEO. A. FITCH.

Sworn to before me this 22d day of October, 1868.

JOSEPH BELL, Notary Public, New-York City.

The following are the charges referred to in the affidavit of Mr. Fitch:

[Copy.]

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12, 1868.

His Excellency, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States:

SIR: I charge Samuel G. Courtney, United States District-Attorney for the Southern District of New-York, with having conspired with the attorneys for the defence in the case now pending in said district before United States Commissioner Joseph Guttmann, against E. A. Rollins, Thomas Harland, Thomas E. Smith *et al.*, and with sundry and divers other persons in the City of New-York, for the purpose of acquitting said offenders, and to prevent their conviction and punishment, in violation of his oath of office, and in gross disregard of official duties as said United States District-Attorney.

I charge the said Samuel G. Courtney with felony, in this, that he the said Courtney, while acting as a member of the Metropolitan Internal Revenue Board, of the City of New York, accepted a bribe of $10,000 from the Kentucky Bourbon Company, or from some person acting for said Company, as a full or partial consideration for the release of the property and effects of said Company, then under seizure for a violation of the Internal Revenue laws of the United States, and for a discontinuance of the suits for the sequestration of the goods, chattels and effects of the said Kentucky Bourbon Company, then pending in the United States District Court for the said Southern District of New York.

I charge the said Samuel G. Courtney with attempting to shape the testimony of witnesses for the Government in the case against E. A. Rollins *et al.*, now pending in the said United States District Court, in New-York, so as to destroy its legal effect and usefulness and bearing; with having obstructed the course and efficiency of the prosecution, and compelling its discontinuance, and with other acts of personal and official turpitude, which are unbecoming the high and dignified office he holds, destructive of the enforcement of the laws of the United States in that judicial district, are disgraceful in a law officer of the Government, and fatal to his character as a citizen.

I charge the said Samuel G. Courtney with having, on the 8th of September, at his office and rooms at the Astor House, New-York, committed a violent personal assault upon J. M. Binckley, Solicitor of Internal Revenue, an officer engaged in prosecuting high crimes and misdemeanors against the Government, whose official position and character he was at all times, and under all circumstances bound to respect and defend, as the chief law officer of a coördinate branch of the Government, and with having at sundry times and various occasions done such acts and used such violent, disgraceful and unwarranted language as was well calculated to bring the said Binckley into ridicule and contempt before the public, and I firmly believe for the sole purpose of impairing said Binckley's usefulness and efficiency in carrying on the prosecution for the Government in which he was then engaged.

I therefore pray your Excellency to suspend the official functions of the said Samuel G. Courtney, until these charges may be made the subject of legal inquiry and investigation, to the end that the enforcement of the laws of the United States in the judicial district aforesaid may no longer be impeded or obstructed by him; that important suits brought by the Government may no longer be imperiled, and that, if the allegations herein contained are found true, he, the said Samuel G. Courtney, may be brought to punishment.

And your petitioner will ever pray, &c., &c.

(Signed) GEO. A. FITCH.

After the affidavit had been read to the Court Judge INGRAHAM asked Mr. VANDERPOEL what he proposed to do?

Mr. VANDERPOEL replied that on this state of facts, of course the libel is conceded, and that he would leave it to his Honor to reduce the amount of bail as he saw fit, and to order an inquiry and assessment of damages. The defendant, he said, was in jail, and could not get the required bail.

The Court then reduced the bail to $4,000.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Fourteenth Day—General Theological Seminary—Clerical Jurisdiction—The Tyng Case—Marriage and Divorce—Restoration of Church Unity—The Italian Movement—Destitution in the South.

The Episcopal Convention met, as usual, at 10 A. M., when the morning services were read by Rev. Dr. RYLANCE, of Chicago, and Rev. Dr. COOKE, of New-York. The benediction was pronounced by the Bishop of Nebraska, Dr. CLARKSON.

The minutes of Wednesday's proceedings having been submitted and approved of, Rev. Dr. WHEAT, of Tennessee, offered a resolution asking the Committee on the Prayer Book to consider the propriety of selecting morning and evening lessons for the season of Lent, which shall not interfere with the regular Sunday lessons. This resolution was referred to the Committee on the Prayer Book.

THE GENERAL THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.

The triennial report of the Trustees of the General Theological Seminary was read, on motion of Rev. Dr. SHELTON, of West New-York. It appeared from it that the total value of the real estate held by the Trustees is $253,000, and of the personal estate $97,500; total assets, $350,500; liabilities, $93,865 92; surplus assets, $256,634 08; total receipts for current expenses during the past year, $17,300; expenditures, $15,000; deficiency, $2,200. The Trustees also mention that the Seminary is in a very healthy condition in all its departments. The library contains 13,971 volumes, but is in constant danger of being destroyed by fire, as there are no funds wherewith to erect a fire-proof building. With regard to their real estate the Trustees think that by leasing portions of it for a long term of years, they will be able to meet any deficiency that may arise.

THE TYNG CANON—CLERICAL JURISDICTION.

A report from the Committee on Canons was handed in by Rev. Dr. MAHON, in favor of the amendment of the title of canon 11, (sections 1 and 2,) so as to read thus: Of persons not ministers of the Church officiating in any congregation thereof.—No minister in charge of any congregation of this Church or, in case of vacancy or absence, no churchwardens, vestrymen or trustees of a congregation shall permit any person to officiate therein without sufficient evidence of his being duly licensed or ordained to minister in this Church. Canon 2, title 1, sections 1 and 2, is hereby repealed; provided that such repeal shall not affect any case of the violation of said canon committed before this date, but such case shall be governed by the same law as if such repeal had taken place.

After some discursive remarks of no particular importance the report was made one of the orders of the day.

A report was then read by Rev. Dr. HAIGHT, of the Committee on Canons, recommending the amendment of canon 12, section 6, title 1—the Tyng Canon—by adding the following words: "Nothing in this canon shall be understood to forbid a minister of this Church from discharging all his duties as such, in respect to members of his own parish who may be within the parochial limits of another minister, except duties of preaching and reading prayers in a public congregation.

After some debate as to the propriety of leaving the report on the table, Rev. Dr. HAIGHT inquired the object of the motion. In reply Mr. LACY said he wished to obviate the necessity of discussing the question; in fact, he would rather have this course adopted than see the amendment approved of.

PRESIDENT—If we proceed arguing this question the Convention will be detained until the middle of November. (Cries of "Question.")

Rev. Dr. PIERCE said he was opposed to this amendment for three reasons. First, because the only divisions that are proper in the Church of God are geographical divisions; secondly, because it strengthens the spirit of Congregationalism, which is the severest curse with which the Church is troubled; thirdly, because he thought the whole canon may be amended by saying "that no man shall officiate contrary to the prohibition of the minister, instead of requiring a prohibition." That, he thought, would bring the canon into conformity with what is now the practice.

Rev. Mr. MOORE, of Tennessee, said there was one view of the case which had not yet been alluded to. For instance, during some months of Summer many of his congregation would be settled at a certain watering-place, and in the event of their desiring his attendance a difficulty might arise either with finding a clergyman to succeed him in his own parish, or with the rector of the parish in which that portion of his absent flock resided. ["Question, question."]

Rev. Dr. LITTLEJOHN—I claim that every member of this House shall have the privilege of speaking on this important issue, instead of being gagged. It is not the policy of this body to do so. I am unwilling, when a venerable brother stands up, to see such manifestations of impatience.

Dr. MASON, of North Carolina—Christ came as the Redeemer of mankind, to be the "King of Kings and Lord of Lords" in His human nature. He, therefore, would go nowhere but to the "lost sheep" of the House of Israel. He instructed and sent His Apostles to the Gentiles, but when He arose from the dead he gave them a general commission.

Rev. Dr. PINKNEY—It has been asserted that the canon, as it stands, has always received favor in this Church; that it has remained in this form for many years; that we cannot always find a proper remedy for an evil. We cannot forget that in 1859 we discussed that question, and that a great many members pointed out its contradictions and absurdities. I thought that the substitute which has been read would obviate every difficulty; but it does not quite. The canon itself has given more trouble than any other. It is double-edged—one may be wisely used against intrusion; the other may be used for obstructing the Gospel of Christ. There are objections to the canon and objections to the amendment, yet I will vote for the amendment; and though it does not satisfy me, it gives some relaxation to the canon.

Rev. Mr. LAWSON, of St. Louis—I take a view diametrically opposite. I think the canon should not be amended, as its principles are as old as the Council of Ephesus. We are constantly altering and changing our canon law with amendments on amendments, addition on addition, until you can hardly tell what the law of the Church to-day is. The consequence is that there is a disposition to enact laws and break them. The great question of public education has been shoved off to tinker with old canons. I conceive that a clergyman who would refuse a brother to preach is unworthy of the name of "gentleman." Why you should make laws in the Church to force men to do what all Christian men ought to do, is a thing inexplicable to my mind. This work is a work of folly, and instead of being a body of wise men, we are stultifying ourselves.

A vote being taken for an indefinite postponement of the subject, the result was—yeas 123, nays 78.

The House then took a recess for half an hour.

MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE, &C.

On the House being called to order after recess, Rev. Dr. ADAMS, of Wisconsin, said he had a canon on marriage and divorce, commonly called Hugh Davy Evans', which he wished to have referred to the Committee of Canons. Granted.

The reverend gentlemen was allowed, also, to refer to the same Committee the following canon: "While our own collection of hymns usually annexed to the prayer-book is the hymnal of this Church, nevertheless any clergyman of this Church, with the express consent of his Bishop, is authorized to use as supplementary any hymns in the undersigned collections employed in our Church:

Hymns Ancient and Modern.
Hymns for the Propagation of the Gospel.
Hymns for the Church and Home.

And this permission shall be applied for in writing, specifying the hymns intended to be employed, and permission shall be given in writing."

RESTORATION OF CHURCH UNITY.

The following report was presented by Rev. Dr. MEAD: The Committee of Conference on the resolution of the House of Clerical and Lay Deputies, passed Oct. 12, 1868, on the subject of the restoration of Church unity, and non-concurred in by the House of Bishops, beg leave to report the following preamble and resolution for adoption by both Houses of the General Convention:

Whereas, The restoration of the unity of the Church is a subject of vast importance, as without restored unity it would be impossible to fulfill the mission to evangelize the world; and *whereas*, in the opinion of many, the signs of the times clearly indicate there is a strong and increasing desire among Churches, and in the various denominations of Christians in Christendom, to see such unity restored; therefore be it

Resolved, That with the concurrence of the House of Clerical and Lay Deputies, a committee be appointed by the House of Bishops from among our own number who shall be an organ of communication with other branches of the Church, and with the different Christian bodies who may desire information or conference on the subject, the said Committee to be entitled "The Commission of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America on Church Unity."

This report was adopted.

THE ITALIAN MOVEMENT.

The Secretary read a message from the House of Bishops, which contained a long report on the Italian Reform Movement. The report was strongly in favor of worshipping in the vulgar tongue and non-celibacy of the clergy. It stated that the native priests offered great opposition to the work of reform, and stigmatized the Italian Priesthood as being grossly ignorant and superstitious. Annexed to the report was the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Convention recognizes in the report of the Committee reason for devout gratitude to Almighty God for the growing manifestation of a disposition in the members of the Church in Italy to magnify the authority of the Word of God, returning to primitive, scriptural and catholic simplicity and purity of doctrine, discipline and worship; that it renews the expression of hearty sympathy with the earnest and godly members of these Churches, both of the clergy and the laity, who are laboring to that effect, humbly commending them, with the holy work they have in hand, to the favoring guidance and protection of the Holy Spirit, that He may prosper their efforts to a good result, to the true glory of Italy, to the salvation of the souls of their countrymen, and to the honor of the great name of God and our Saviour.

Resolved, also, That this Convention warmly recommends to the members of this Church, in their several stations, the exercise of all Christian offices of love, in the encouragement and assistance of the reforming tendencies and movements in the Italian Church.

Rev. Dr. MAHON proposed, and it was resolved to make the report and resolutions the special order of the day for Saturday.

CHRISTIAN EDUCATION.

The special order of the day was the report of the Committee on Christian Education, which was now taken up. Rev. Dr. LITTLEJOHN spoke at length, and moved, "That this House hereby declare its conviction that the Church ought to consider the question of the education of her children as a work which she is bound to promote in her organic corporate capacity and as of great importance in her missionary work."

Dr. GOODWIN, of Pennsylvania, gave his views as to the best means of promoting education. He hoped the Protestant Episcopal Church would establish schools through the country that would surpass those of all other denominations, select none but qualified teachers, &c.

DESTITUTION IN THE SOUTH.

In reference to the resolutions of Dr. LITTLEJOHN, which were published yesterday, and when debate was postponed,

Mr. SHEFFEY, of Virginia, thanked the members of the Convention for the kindness and consideration they exhibited the day previous, when the question was brought forward.

The resolutions were then read and unanimously adopted, after which, on motion of Dr. DE KOVEN, several gentlemen were appointed a Committee to supervise the collection of funds for the relief of the destitute and for the professors of Christianity.

ALTERATIONS IN THE PRAYERBOOK, &C.

Mr. TAYLOR, of Virginia, brought forward the amendment to the resolution requiring alterations in the Book of Common Prayer, and in support of this motion said the Convention should be careful in altering what was handed down to them by their forefathers.

Judge BATTLE, of North Carolina, was as much opposed to having alterations in the Prayer Book as the mover of the amendment. By adopting the amendment, the Protestant Episcopal Church would tell the world that the Book of Common Prayer was about to be tampered with.

Mr. RUGGLES, of New-York, referring to the question whether the Nicene Creed, as used by the Church now, was that adopted at Constantinople, and if so, how mutilated, said this was a question of the utmost gravity and moment. It had been referred to a committee which comprised gentlemen of learning, erudition and virtue. Probably they would not decide on the merits of the subject this session, but they would do so if it required three years to consider it.

To the Committee on the Prayer Book was then referred the amendment of Mr. TAYLOR, when the House adjourned.

OUR PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Important Changes in the System of Popular Education—The New Programme Adopted by the Board of Education.

At the last meeting of the New-York Board of Education, the following majority report was presented from the Joint Committee on Course of Studies and Teachers, signed by Commissioners HENRY P. WEST, F. V. EWING, THOMAS D. HALL, W. E. DURYEA and RICHARD WARREN:

To the Board of Education:

The Joint Committee appointed by the Board of Education at a stated session held on the 19th day of February, 1868, herewith submit their report, as required by the following preamble and resolution:

Whereas, Complaint has frequently been made by parents of children that attend the Public Schools, and by many others interested in public education in this City, that the course of studies pursued in the schools, the number of studies, the rules governing their acquisition and teaching, and time required for their completion, are too arduous and cause serious injury to the physical and mental energies of both teachers and pupils; therefore,

Resolved, That the Committees on Course of Studies, and Teachers, be, and they hereby are appointed a Joint Committee to consider the subject mentioned in the preamble herein; and that said Joint Committee be, and it hereby is directed to request the Superintendent of Schools, his assistants, the Clerk of this Board, and such principals, assistant teachers, and other parties as it may deem advisable, to appear before it, to the end that all available information on the subject may be obtained, particularly as to the amount of labor performed by the teachers, and time devoted to study by the pupils, and that said Joint Committee report its conclusions to this Board at its earliest convenience, together with the evidence taken before it, and the views expressed by the Superintendent of Schools, principals and other parties, so that this Board may be aided in coming to a just and proper decision on the subject.

It will be readily observed on a perusal of the preamble attached to the resolution that the Committee had an arduous duty to perform, and that a great deal of patient industry was required, together with a keen appreciation of the difficulties of arriving at an equitable result, which to a great extent was caused by an honest difference of opinion that existed between the City Superintendent of Schools, his assistants, and many of the most experienced and capable principals and assistant teachers, in reference to the course of studies and the rules or methods by which the Superintendent and his assistants judged of the ability and success of the class teachers, as well as the proficiency of the pupils; and as the Board specially directed that this Committee should make inquiry on the points above referred to, and they being of vital importance in considering the question of excessive labor on the part of pupils and teachers, it was deemed advisable to have the opinions of every grade of teachers, and of all the Superintendents on those points. The following resolution was thereupon adopted by the Committee, and the Clerk directed to cause a copy to be served on every teacher:

Resolved, That the principals of male Grammar Schools, female Grammar Schools, and Primary Schools, the male vice-principals, male assistants and the female assistants in the respective departments, be requested to respectively select not more than two competent persons, from or for each class above mentioned, to represent them and present their views orally, on the resolutions pending before this Committee, on the 27th day of April, 1868, at 5 o'clock P. M., in the large room of the hall of the Board of Education; and that the remarks and debates on that occasion be reported in full for the use of the Committee and for future reference; and that the parties mentioned in this resolution, and the City Superintendent of Schools and his assistants, be notified of the passage of this resolution.

The teachers, as requested, met and selected their delegates to appear before the Committee, and each class of teachers passed resolutions as an expression of their views and to guide their representatives in presenting them. Nineteen teachers were heard and the Superintendent of Schools and his assistants. All of their remarks were carefully taken down by a stenographic reporter and printed. It made a volume of 228 pages, which is hereto annexed and forms part of this report. Upon a careful examination of the arguments submitted, and upon information derived from the documents of the Board and other sources, the following conclusions were arrived at; That it will conduce to the welfare of the schools and greatly tend to relieve the teachers and pupils of much unprofitable labor, to amend the By-Laws in the following particulars, to wit: In the study of English grammar, to commence in the fourth grade to analyze and construct simple sentences and to distinguish the parts of speech found in the same, but without formal definitions, and to exercise in correcting common errors in speech; in geography, to complete the study in the second grade, with the exception of physical geography, which should be taught in the first grade; in astronomy, to teach the subject orally in the first grade, but to include only the simple elements; book-keeping to be added to the studies of the first grade; algebra to be taught only in the supplementary grade; to strike out section 81 altogether; to modify section 85, so as to give the principals authority to promote into supplementary class, (subject to general class examination by the Superintendent.) Drawing and composition to be taught and practised in each grade. English literature to be stricken out of the supplementary course. Teachers and pupils of supplementary classes to be relieved from responsibility for subjects that are specified only in previous course; and that those of the first grade of supplementary course not to be held responsible for subjects specially belonging to the second grade of that course. To strike out section 79 and substitute one that shall give the power and authority to make promotions from Primary to Grammar Schools to the principals of the Grammar Schools to which such promotions are made. In addition to the foregoing it has also been considered important to recommend a by-law relative to the examinations of the schools, defining the duties of teachers and Superintendents in conducting such examinations. The by-law herewith submitted provides substantially that the principals of schools shall be held responsible for their successful management, and that the Superintendents, in measuring such success, shall be governed by the circumstances surrounding and influencing each school or class; and that no rule or method shall be adopted by them by which invidious comparisons with other schools shall be possible. In other words, that the principal and teachers in each school shall be held responsible for the labors performed in their respective schools and classes, and shall not suffer in position or standing by the amount of success attained by principals or teachers in other schools. The questions of abolishing corporal punishment, and of providing rules and regulations in reference to overcrowding school buildings, are reserved for a further report. The Committee accordingly offer for adoption the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the Board strike out Section 79 of the By-Laws and insert the following, and further amend the By-Laws as hereafter stated:

SECTION 79. Promotions shall be made from the primary to the grammar schools semi-annually, and not oftener, except by written permission of the City Superintendent: and no pupils shall be promoted from any primary school unless examined in all the studies prescribed in the first grade of the course of instruction for primary schools, and found qualified by the principal of the department into which the promotion is to be made, and when so found qualified, such pupils shall be promoted without delay.

SEC. 80. In fifth grade, strike out all pertaining to English grammar, and for paragraph relating to geography substitute "Geography of the United States in detail, with a brief description of each State and Territory."

In the fourth grade, for paragraph relating to geography insert "Geography, local and descriptive, through South America and Europe." For the requirements in grammar, substitute the requirements of the fifth grade, as at present.

In the third grade, for paragraph relating to geography substitute "Geography, local and descriptive, through Asia, Africa and Oceanica."

In second grade, for paragraph relating to geography, substitute "a general review of the subject, both local and descriptive."

In first grade, for paragraph relating to geography, substitute "Outlines of physical geography;" also strike out the paragraph relating to composition and oral instruction, and add to the paragraph relating to astronomy "which may be taught orally;" and also book-keeping; and after "penmanship," insert composition and drawing.

SEC. 81. Strike out altogether.

SEC. 83. In first grade strike out paragraph relating to English literature.

SEC. 84. In second grade, after "Astronomy" insert "with use of text-book," and after "book-keeping" insert "continued."

SEC. 85. Strike out the whole, and substitute "No pupils shall be admitted to the Supplementary Course, unless they shall have attained the age of 13 years, and unless they shall have been found qualified by the Principal of the school, to pass a thorough examination in the studies of the previous course, but pupils may be transferred to supplementary classes of other schools on the certificate of a Principal that such examination has been passed, and such certificate shall be kept on file. Classes formed in this course shall not be subject to examination by the Superintendent in the studies of the previous course unless within three months after such classes may have been formed; nor shall pupils belonging to the supplementary course be subject to an examination for graduation in the studies prescribed especially for the second grade of that course. Whenever the average attendance in any supplementary class for a period of three months shall have been less than fifteen, such class shall not be continued except by the permission of the City Superintendent.

SEC. 86. Strike out and substitute: Pupils who have completed the supplementary course shall be examined by the City Superintendent or his assistants, and if found qualified shall receive a full certificate or diploma of graduation; but pupils who have not attained the age of seventeen years shall not be permitted to graduate unless they shall have pursued the studies of the supplementary course for a period of at least three years. Whenever the Superintendent of Schools shall deem it advisable to direct any school or class therein to be examined, it shall be the duty of the Principal of said school to provide him or his Assistants with a statement showing the number of pupils taught in the class, the length of time in it, their age, the studies pursued, the progress of the pupils therein, together with their advantages for intellectual improvement out of school; and this statement shall be furnished to the Superintendent or his Assistants as a means of enabling them in their examinations to form an estimate of the progress made by the pupils; and, further, each school shall be judged as to whether it has been conducted properly by the principal, or taught satisfactorily by the class teachers, solely by a careful consideration of the peculiar circumstances of the school or class under examination, and in determining the qualifications and duties performed by the class teachers, due consideration shall be given to the amount of advice, coöperation or assistance given by the principal to the teachers of said classes in their class duties. And for the better information of the Board of Education, the Inspectors and Trustees, the Superintendent shall make a report to the proper Board of Trustees (a copy of which shall be kept in the office of the Superintendent) for the inspection of the members of the Board and the Inspectors of Schools, which report shall state whether the school has been properly conducted by the Principal, and also in what manner the teacher or teachers, of the classes examined, shall have performed their duties, and whether the pupils thereof, have made all the improvement that could reasonably be expected; but such reports shall not be inserted in the minute-books, nor shall they be published in any way so as to bring schools or classes into comparison one with another, unless by the express permission of this Board. No method or rule shall be adopted by the Superintendent or his Assistants, in stating the results of said examinations, that subjects the principals or teachers in their respective schools, to a responsibility expressed or implied, to secure effects equal to those attained by other schools under the control of this Board. The system of stating results of examinations of schools or classes, therein, by per centage, will not be permitted.

The minority report, signed by Commissioners B. B. MERRILL, W. C. NEILSON and J. P. DUPIGNAC, was also presented, embracing the following leading recommendations:

The undersigned would recommend as a remedy for existing evils a change in the character and denomination of some of our schools, from grammar and primary to intermediate, in which a course of study may be arranged suitable to the wants of those children entering at an advanced age, and those whose circumstances forbid a long-continued attendance or close application to study; that the course of study in those schools be such as is provided for ordinary, common or district schools, being mainly reading, writing, arithmetic, geography and ethics, so far as this last relates to the duty man owes to the State, and to his fellow men, and his responsibility to his God, history of our own country, and some knowledge of its form of government, constitution and laws. Further, that each school, grammar and intermediate, be limited as to the number and extent of its studies, neither required nor permitted to exceed such limit, but to receive for a proper performance within its scope as much credit as other schools of larger limits within their prescribed course; that no invidious comparison or contrast shall be permitted, each teacher being required to do well the allotted part, and that done, they be entitled to full praise and compensation. Further, the Committee would remark that there are in the supplementary course some studies which cannot properly be pursued, except under teachers whose special attention is given to the study and instruction in those particular branches, while attempts to carry them in the last two years of the school course overburdens our expectant graduates. Further, it was recommended that such studies be stricken out of the course, and experts be employed as lecturers or teachers, to meet classes of post-graduates, either in the Normal School, on Saturdays, or in certain designated school-buildings on other days.

The minority report concludes with the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the several Boards of Trustees be requested to report to the Board such schools in their wards as they would recommend for the designation of "intermediate schools," and that the proper Committees be requested to report a course of study for such schools.

Resolved, That rhetoric and English literature be stricken from the supplementary course of study for the girls in grammar schools, and that the City Superintendents be required to see that the study of natural philosophy and astronomy are confined within the prescribed limits.

Resolved, That in recording the results of their visits and examinations to and of the schools of the City, Superintendents shall, in addition to marking the performances of the classes, note the general character of the school, and make a special record of the fidelity and success of the Principals in the performance of their duties; no statement of the results of such examinations shall be written on the minutes or visitors' books of the schools, but shall be recorded in a book kept for that purpose in the Superintendent's Office, for information of the school officers of this City.

There was a lengthy discussion, after the presentation of the reports, relative to the merits of each paper, but the majority report was eventually adopted by a vote of 15 to 4. Important modifications of the Public School system will thus appear to have been made.

The Board then adjourned until the first Wednesday evening in November next.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

CORONERS' CASES.—An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner ROLLINS, at the New-York Hospital, on the remains of FERDINAND PESNEL, who died in consequence of injuries received by falling from the yard-arm of the steamship *Periere*, at the foot of Morton-street, North River, when he sustained a fracture of the skull....Coroner ROLLINS will hold an inquest to-day over the remains of PETER FEENY, who died yesterday at Bellevue Hospital from injuries received on the 12th inst. by being run over by a truck on the corner of Eighty-second-street and Broadway....JOHN CRONIN, aged 14 years, whose parents reside in the rear building No. 304 Mott-street, died on Tuesday evening, as his relatives seem to believe, from the effects of violence. The Coroners received notice yesterday that about a fortnight ago deceased was struck on the head with a stick in the hands of an intoxicated man, which soon rendered him insensible, and he lingered in that condition until Tuesday, when death ensued. Coroner ROLLINS will investigate the case....Coroner FLYNN intended to hold an inquest yesterday in the case of Mrs. ANNA OCHSENFARTH, the German woman who is supposed to have been poisoned by her husband HENRY, at No. 83 East Houston-street. In consequence of Prof. DOREMUS being unable to present a complete report of his analysis of the contents of the stomach of deceased, the case was again adjourned until next Thursday.

A LUNATIC ARRESTED.—A man giving the name of MCGRATH called at Police Headquarters yesterday and wished to make a complaint against some person who, he said, had stolen 1,000 steam trucks from him, one of these trucks being large enough to remove the St. Nicholas Hotel to the Central Park in one load. He also surprised the Office Inspector by stating that he was married to Queen VICTORIA, and had another wife living in China, who annually sent him millions of dollars' worth of teas, marbles and precious stones. As the man was evidently insane, he was locked up for further investigation.

FUNERAL OF LIEUT. JOHN LAWRENCE CHURCHILL.—The funeral of Lieut. JOHN LAWRENCE CHURCHILL, U. S. A., who distinguished himself in the late war, and was once a member of the Seventh Regiment, took place yesterday, at 1 o'clock, from the armory in Third-avenue. Company K, to which he belonged, followed his remains to the grave, with crape on the left arm. Lieut. L. R. RICHARDSON commanded the escort.

A FUGITIVE ARRESTED.—Officer POWERS, of the First Precinct Police, arrested CHARLES PELLEY, about 35 years of age, on a charge of grand larceny. It appears that Chief of Police SHERMAN, of Rochester, telegraphed a request for the arrest of PELLEY, as he is wanted in that city on a charge of grand larceny. The prisoner will be sent up to Rochester by an early train. The accused denies any knowledge of the charge preferred against him.

MEETING OF CIGAR MAKERS.—A meeting of cigar manufacturers took place yesterday at No. 170 Water-street, to form themselves into an Association for the Prevention of Strikes, to which they have lately been subjected on the part of their employes.

POLICE COURTS.

THE TOMBS—HOGAN, JUSTICE.

A MAN STABBED AT A CARD TABLE.

At an early hour on Wednesday evening PATRICK CROWLEY, proprietor of a junk-shop at No. 160 Worth-street, and DANIEL SHEEHAN, commenced a social game of cards in the liquor store No. 49 Baxter-street. Before they had played long a dispute arose between them, when CROWLEY drew a sharp pointed rat-tail file and stabbed his opponent in the stomach, causing a dangerous wound. CROWLEY escaped for the time but was arrested yesterday morning at his residence, to which he had gained entrance through a rear window. Detective RIKER, of the Sixth Precinct, was on the watch for him, however, and arrested him in bed. When arraigned before the Magistrate the prisoner was remanded to await the result of SHEEHAN's wound, who is now in the New-York Hospital in a critical condition.

ALLEGED FRAUD.

A boatman named JOSEPH SMITH, residing in Albany, called at the store of GEORGE WIGGINS, at No. 8 South-street on Wednesday, and asked for a loan of $25, offering as security a package which he said contained jewelry of the value of $100. As WIGGINS believed SMITH's statement he handed him the money, but subsequently discovered that the package contained only waste paper. The swindler was forthwith arrested and held for trial by the Magistrate.

A SPORTSMAN BAGGED.

Capt. JOURDAN and Detective WOODBRIDGE, of the Sixth Precinct, arrested FRITZ TROTTER, a sportsman, at No. 35 Bond-street, on a charge of grand larceny. It appears that on the 9th inst., TROTTER called upon DANIEL E. HAZLEBOON, of No. 9 East Twenty-second-street, and represented that he had a Five-twenty United States bond in pledge for $200, and requested the latter to go and redeem the bond. Search was made for the person said to hold the bond, which proving unsuccessful, HAZLEBOON gave $200 to TROTTER, on condition that the bond be given to him until the money could be returned. As neither the cash nor the bond was received by HAZLEBOON, he caused TROTTER's arrest. The Magistrate held him for trial.

JEFFERSON MARKET—LEDWITH, JUSTICE.

ROBBERY OF A BARGE.

Wednesday morning Officer PIGOTT, of the Twenty-eighth Precinct, saw JOHN MCMAHON and MICHAEL SHANNON crossing West-street near Charlton, carrying a heavy bale of wool. Considering their appearance suspicious he took them in charge and locked them up in the Greenwich-street Station-house where the wool was also stored. Subsequently the officer discovered another bale near the spot where he first saw the prisoners and as it seemed to be ownerless he took that also to the Station-house. Pursuing his inquiries further he discovered that during the previous night the barge *Harmnus*, lying in North River at the foot of Robinson-street, had been burglariously entered and robbed of four bales of wool, valued at $1,000. ANDREW N. GADDIS, who was in charge of the barge, going to the Station-house, identified the two bales of wool as a portion of the stolen property. MCMAHON and SHANNON were therefore arraigned upon a charge of burglary, and both denied their guilt, SHANNON saying he had bought the wool. They were however committed, in default of $2,000 bail each, for trial at the General Sessions.

LARCENY.

MARGARET KNIGHT, of No. 111 Laurens-street, accused ANN MITCHELL of stealing two pawn tickets, representing property worth $36, and the prisoner, having admitted her guilt and pleaded intoxication as an excuse, was sent to the General Sessions.

ESSEX MARKET—MANSFIELD, JUSTICE.

BURGLARY IN ALLEN-STREET.

Wednesday night the premises of ABRAHAM WASCHANSKY, No. 120 Allen-street, was entered through a side window, and a small amount of property stolen. Detective LYONS, of the Tenth Precinct, succeeded so far in connecting JOHN GLEASON with the crime that he was arrested, and, upon being arraigned, was committed for examination.

YORKVILLE COURT—CONOLLY, JUSTICE.

A BOLD ROBBERY.

Wednesday afternoon a truckman having a load of eleven trunks which he was conveying from the Newburg barge to the residence of H. BALL, No. 2 West Forty-eighth-street, leaving his team in Mercer-street, near Prince-street, went to the store of BALL, BLACK & CO., No. 565 Broadway, to get a porter to assist him in unloading. When he returned in a few moments the team had disappeared. The fact being reported at Police Headquarters, Inspector LEONARD sent out a general alarm, and the Police were at once on the lookout for the missing property. During the evening the horses and truck, in which was one of the trunks, was picked up as astray in Broadway, near Seventy-first-street, and soon afterward information reached the residence of Mr. BALL that several of the trunks were in an old stable in Forty-fifth-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues, where they had been left by three men, with an intimation that they would call for them during the night. These trunks were recovered, and a man named RILEY was arrested on a charge of being implicated in the robbery. A formal complaint was made against him by GEORGE K. SISTARE, Jr., and he was committed for examination. The stolen trunks contained property valued at several thousands of dollars, a portion of which has not yet been recovered.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

Gubernatorial—Griswold vs. Hoffman.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It has become a matter of notoriety, since the Democrats have given up the Presidential canvass as entirely hopeless, that they are concentrating all their forces to carry the State for their nominee for Governor. If the big ring of this City cannot bring down the high soaring bird of the Union, they will make a vigorous and determined effort to secure the State goose for plucking for the next two years. As the contest between Messrs. GRISWOLD and HOFFMAN seems very equally balanced at present, an artful dodge has been resorted to in many instances that have come under my notice in the neighborhood where I reside (Fifteenth Ward) to turn the balance in favor of HOFFMAN. It is to make bargains with Republicans to vote for GRANT and COLFAX, if they, the Republicans, will vote for HOFFMAN. I am assured by a gentleman of great respectability that similar agreements have been made in his part of the City, and that one zealous Democrat, on the principle of "vote early and often," has bargained his vote in this way eight times over.

Whether such dodges amount to much or little, Republicans in this State should exert themselves with ten-fold energy to secure the election of GRISWOLD and CORNELL. No man who knows anything of national politics any longer doubts the election of GRANT and COLFAX. That matter being fully settled, let the friends of GRISWOLD and CORNELL work like men, determined to win, and they certainly will win. Nothing but putting in the ballots remains to be done in the Presidential contest. The work is otherwise accomplished. We can, therefore, well afford to give the next ten days to State affairs of the utmost importance—the securing a Governor whose antecedents are beyond reproach, and who will not be the tool of any set of men. H. B. W.

THURSDAY, Oct. 22, 1868.

Democratic Carpet-Baggers.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Oct. 22, 1868.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In the TIMES of the 22d inst. you mention the nomination of "carpet-bagger" COX for Congress by the Democracy of the Sixth District. There is another one who was thrown on our shores from Jersey about a year ago, for the same purpose, to get what he lost in his own State—I mean JACK ROGERS. Although not naturalized yet, I am informed that he intends to vote at the coming election, if he has to swear it in; and that he expects either to go to Congress or to the State Senate from this City this Fall. Verily, "carpet-baggers" are getting into favor with the Democracy. "JACK" was a little too much for the Jersey Democracy, so they threw him up, and he has ever since been trying to solve the problem whether he was supporting Jersey Democracy or Jersey Democracy supporting him. Being a game at which both lost, he carpet-bagged himself to this City with Jersey lightning speed.

Wanted—Serenity.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Can you tell where SAM. J. TILDEN, the *serene*, is at present? A few reassuring words from him at the present crisis would be very acceptable to

A SHAKY DEMOCRAT.

Destructive Fire in Penfield—The Insurance.

From the Rochester Union, Oct. 19.

About 8 o'clock Saturday evening a fire was discovered in the second story of the mills of the Penfield Paper Company, situated on the edge of Penfield village. The flames spread rapidly, and soon the entire structure was consumed, together with machinery and stock. A small wooden building, near the main one, was also destroyed. How the fire originated is not known. Nearly two years since the old Livingston Flouring Mills were converted into a paper mill by a stock company, of which A. C. HOGOBOOM, of this city, is superintendent. The mills have been in operation about a year. The loss is estimated to be about $15,000 over the insurance, which is $60,000, divided among the following companies: On building, Commonwealth, $2,500; Excelsior, $2,500; Charter Oak, $2,000; Baltic, $3,000; Irving, $3,000; Williamsburg City, $2,500; Astor, $2,500; Phœnix, of Brooklyn, $5,000; Albany City, $5,000; Security, $5,000; Hartford, $2,000. Total, $35,000. On stock and machinery, Atlantic, $3,571; Putnam, $3,571; Active, of Hartford, $3,571; Market, $3,571; Phœnix, of Hartford, $3,571; Pacific, (Cal.,) $1,785; Lorillard, $1,785. Total on machinery and stock, $25,000.

PERSONAL.—List of Americans registered at the office of BOWLES BROTHERS & Co., No. 12 Rue de la Paix, Paris, for the week ending Oct. 8, 1868: From New-York—Mr. and Mrs. L. F. Battelle, Miss Murray, Mr. L. B. Crocker and daughter, Mr. D. Low and family, Mr. M. T. Fassin, Mr. Calvert Vaux, Mr. A. Oell, Mr. C. H. Thompson, Mr. A. Mataran and lady, Mr. R. Mackinstosh, Mr. S. T. Clarke and family, Mr. and Mrs. J. Bronson, Mr. H. Clarke, Mr. and Mrs. R. G. Hatfield, Mr. and Mrs. A. Bierstadt, Mr. P. Schieffelin, Mr. W. H. Dwinelle, Miss L. S. Dwinelle, Mr. A. P. Baldwin, Mr. W. Hearn, Mr. W. D. Merchant. Boston—Miss A. D. Sever, Miss H. A. Perkins, Miss Larkin, Miss J. P. Robinson, Miss H. W. Lewis, Mrs. H. Forster, Miss M. J. Forster, Dr. E. J. Forster, Mr. J. A. Beebe, Miss E. A. Hurlbut, Mr. Geo. Dickinson. Cincinnati—Mr. J. Gilmore, Mr. L. S. Worthington. Detroit, Mich.—Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Thompson. Albany, N. Y.—Mr. T. J. Driscoll. Philadelphia—Mr. and Mrs. J. Lea and family, Miss Jessup, Mr. A. D. Jessup, Mr. J. S. Keen, Mr. V. A. Saitori, Jr. Cleveland, Ohio—Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Howe, Mrs. H. Garretson, Miss J. Howe. Sacramento, Maine—Mr. J. T. G. Nichols. Washington—Mr. W. F. Coston. San Francisco—Mr. A. C. Whitcomb, Mr. Pierce, Mr. B. Smith, Mr. R. C. Rogers and family, Mr. Geo. Poultney. Savannah—Mr. A. H. Stoddard. Ohio—Mr. George M. Parsons and family. Cambridge—Mr. S. Longfellow, Mrs. J. Greenleaf. Portland—Mr. A. L. Pierce. Brooklyn—Mr. B. Rankin. Leghorn—Mr. Franklin Torrey. Buffalo—Mr. W. H. Parschall. Maine—Miss A. Robinson. New-Bedford—Mr. W. Rotch. Baltimore—Mr. F. Mayer. U. S. A.—Mr. J. W. Melbme, Mr. C. E. Hawley, Mrs. C. S. Hastings, Miss C. L. Hastings.

LAW REPORTS.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

BILL IN EQUITY—INJUNCTION—THEIR SUBSTITUTION FOR MANDAMUS—EQUITY AS AUXILIARY TO LAW—WHEN TO BE INVOKED.]

S. S. Wakeley vs. Mayor and City of Muscatine.—Appeal from the Circuit Court for the District of Iowa. Mr. Justice NELSON delivered the opinion of the Court. This is an appeal from a decree of the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Iowa. The bill was filed to compel the authorities of the City of Muscatine to levy a tax upon the property of the inhabitants, for the purpose of paying the interest on certain bonds, to the amount of $130,000, that had been issued for the benefit of the Mississippi and Missouri Railroad Company. It appears that a judgment had been recovered in the Circuit Court of the United States against the city for the sum of $7,666, interest due on the bonds held by the plaintiff; that execution had been issued and returned unsatisfied, as no property could be found liable to execution; that the Mayor and Aldermen had been requested to levy a tax to pay the judgment, but had refused; that the city authorities possessed the power under their charter to impose a tax of one per cent. on the valuation of the property of the city, and have made a levy annually, but have appropriated the proceeds to other purposes, and wholly neglected to pay the interest on the bonds before the judgment, or to pay said judgment since its rendition. The bill prays that the Mayor and Aldermen may be decreed to levy a tax, and appropriate as much of the proceeds as may be sufficient to pay the judgment, interest and costs. An answer was put in, and replication and proofs taken. On the hearing the Court dismissed the bill. We are of opinion that the complainant has mistaken the appropriate remedy in the case, which was by writ of *mandamus* from the Circuit Court in which the judgment was rendered against the defendents. The writ affords a full and adequate remedy at law. There are numerous recent cases in this Court on the subject—(24 How., 376; 4 Wall., 435; Ibid, 535; 5 Ibid, 705.) We have been furnished with no authority for the substitution of a bill in equity and injunction for the writ of *mandamus*. An injunction is generally a preventive, not an affirmative remedy; it is sometimes used in the latter character, but this is in cases where it is used by the Court to carry into effect its own decrees—as in putting the purchaser under a decree of foreclosure of a mortgage into the possession of the premises. Even the exercise of power to this extent was doubted till the case of Kershaw vs. Thompson, (4 John., Ch. R., p. 643,) in which the learned Chancellor, after an examination of the cases in England on the subject, came to the conclusion he possessed it; not, however, by the writ of injunction, but by the writ of assistance. Chancellor Sanford, who adopted the practice in Ludlow vs. Lawring, (1 Hopkins, 231,) observed that it was not usual before the case of Kershaw vs. Thompson, but that he had examined all the cases cited, and that the English cases seemed to warrant the decision. He further observed that if the decision of the late Chancellor was in any respect new, the innovation was, in his opinion, judicious and fit. (See also 1 Hopkins, p. 422.) The counsel for the complainant has referred to some expressions by the learned Judge in the opinion delivered in the case of the Board of Commissioners of Knox County vs. Aspinwall, (24 Howard, 385,) as giving countenance to the remedy by bill in equity; but this is a clear misapprehension. It is there observed "that a court of equity is sometimes resorted to as auxiliary to a court of law in obtaining satisfaction of judgments. But no court," he observes, "having proper jurisdiction and process to compel the satisfaction of its own judgments, can be justified in turning its suitors over to another tribunal to obtain justice." We add that a court of equity is invoked as auxiliary to a court of law in the enforcement of its judgment in cases only where the latter is inadequate to afford the proper remedy. The principle has no application in the present case.

Decree below affirmed.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK.

Before Judge Benedict and a Jury.

LIABILITY OF TRANSPORTATION COMPANIES.

Cooper & Pond vs. *The New-Haven Steamboat Company.*—This action, which was remanded from the State Courts, was one to recover the sum of $1,000, with interest, being the value of 50,000 cartridges, which were shipped at New-Haven, Conn., on board the steamboat *Continental*, for this port. She arrived here on the morning of the 4th of July, 1866, and the goods were unloaded and placed on the wharf. On the same night the cartridges were totally destroyed by fire.

The plaintiffs claimed that the goods had not been delivered to them, and consequently the Company were responsible for their loss. On the part of the defendants it was claimed that as the goods had been unloaded from their vessel they were not liable for what had happened to them afterward.

Witnesses were examined on both sides, and the Court directed the jury to find a verdict for the plaintiff for the sum of $1,000, with interest, making the total sum $1,161 40.

J. E. Burrell, for the plaintiffs; S. P. Nash, for the defendant.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—OCT. 22.

Before Judge Sutherland.

THE LITIGATION AS TO THE NEW-JERSEY SHORE OF THE NORTH RIVER.

The People of the State of New-York vs. *The Central Railroad Company of New-Jersey.*—This action, which has been several times before our Courts, was argued again yesterday before Judge SUTHERLAND. The plaintiffs are seeking to have the Railroad Company restrained from further building their pier into the North River from the Jersey shore, and also to have a vast amount of dirt, garbage, &c., already placed in the river, removed, on the ground that it was placed where it is in violation of the rights of the State of New-York. The plaintiffs claim that the filling up, and also the dock proper, constructed by the Company, extend into the river one mile and 500 feet; that according to a treaty, which long ago was entered into between the authorities of the State of New-York and those of New-Jersey, the latter State was to exercise jurisdiction over the land under water of that part of the North River opposite Manhattan Island to the centre of the river, and the State of New-York was to have jurisdiction of the land under water of the other or eastern half of the river, and also over the water, covering the land, of the entire river from shore to shore. Hence it is claimed by the plaintiffs that the building of the long pier and the filling in to the extent of one mile and five hundred feet from the Jersey shore toward the New-York shore is illegal.

On the part of the defendants it was urged that they (the Company) had obtained a grant from the State of New-Jersey to construct this pier. That the phrase "shore line," as used in the treaty between the two States, does not mean the actual shore at that time, but that it does mean such a shore line as might at any time thereafter have been made by filling up, &c. The defendants also say that it is a very absurd idea that New-Jersey ever intended to give to New-York the jurisdiction over the water to the Jersey shore, the State of New-Jersey exercising jurisdiction over the land beneath the water. And lastly, that a treaty or grant providing that New-Jersey should exercise jurisdiction over the land under water, necessarily implies that that State should have jurisdiction of the water above the land.

In reply the plaintiffs insist that the stipulations of the treaty were made for very wise purposes, one of which was to prevent the filling up of the mouth of the Hudson River where it empties into New-York Harbor; that if the theory of the defendants is to prevail, it will not be many years before there will be no such thing as a connection between the Hudson River and the harbor of New-York; that, in the opinion of scientific men who have made examinations, it is of the highest importance that the mouth of the Hudson should remain unobstructed, in order that the water on the bar at Sandy Hook may not be rendered more shallow than it now is.

The case was argued at considerable length by Judge Amasa J. Parker for the people, and by Mr. John C. Dimmick for the Railroad Company. The decision of the Court was reserved.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.—OCT. 22.

Before Judge Barnard and a Jury.

ACTION FOR DAMAGES FOR THE DETENTION OF A VESSEL.

Cornelius K. Garrison vs. *Wm. Mahone.*—The plaintiff in this action seeks to recover the sum of $30,000 damages, alleged to have been sustained by him by reason of the defendant having seized and detained, at Norfolk, Va., the steamer *George Leary*, in August, 1866. The plaintiff says she was detained there twenty days, and to get her released he was compelled to pay $25,000.

The defendant in his answer sets up that the vessel was seized and detained by virtue of an attachment issued out of a Virginia Court in a suit entitled The Norfolk and Petersburg Railroad Company vs. C. K. Garrison, which suit is now pending and undetermined. That defendant herein had no claim against Garrison, nor did he pretend to have; that he had nothing whatever to do with the seizure and detention, and that while the vessel was detained at Norfolk, it was in charge of officers of the Court, and defendant not being a party to that suit, had nothing to do with the detention of the vessel.

The principal interest connected with this trial seems to arise from the fact that the plaintiff is a well-known steamship owner of this city, and the defendant is, or was, President of the Norfolk and Petersburg Railroad Company, and formerly a gallant General in the rebel army. The trial is still on.

For plaintiff, Mr. Cooke; for the defendant, Mr. Roger A. Pryor.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Judge Cardozo.

CAN A LEASE BE CANCELED FOR NON-PAYMENT OF RENT?

The Protestant Episcopal Society for Promulgating Religion, Learning, &c. vs. *G. M. Flanders.*—The plaintiffs allege that they executed a lease of twenty-one years of premises in North Moore-street, which was subsequently assigned to the defendant by the lessee; that one quarter's rent and certain taxes and assessments remain unpaid, and for this default the plaintiffs claim judgment; that the lease be canceled, and that it recover $1,000 damages for the wrongful withholding of possession.

The defendant's answer denies knowledge of the plaintiff's incorporation, and of the making of the lease and the imposing of the taxes and assessments. The plaintiffs thereupon moved for judgment upon the ground that the answer is frivolous, it not denying any material allegation of the complaint.

For the defendant it was argued that the denial of the execution of the lease and of any taxes or assessments remaining unpaid, are material denials; but if the answer is frivolous, the motion should be denied, because the plaintiffs could not recover the judgment demanded. That a lease cannot be canceled for the non-payment of rent, and that the plaintiffs' remedy was for damages on the covenant.

After argument the Court took the papers and reserved its decision.

E. S. Van Winkle for the motion, A. H. Reavey opposed.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

Before Judge Barnard.

THE M'CREADY CASE.

The trial of Sergt. Robert McCready, of the Seventeenth Precinct, for assaulting a wine merchant named Michael Baust, on the night of the 22d ult., and beating him severely, was resumed yesterday morning in this Court.

The testimony on both sides having been concluded on the previous day, the case was about to be delivered to the jury, when Mr. C. S. Spencer, counsel for the prisoner, moved that the Court direct the jury to find a verdict of "Not guilty," on the ground of a variance between the proof and the indictment—the name of the complainant being misspelled in the indictment.

The Court granted the motion, and the prisoner was discharged. A new indictment will be framed very soon, and the new trial will probably take place early in the next term.

DECISIONS.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—OCT. 22.

By Chief Justice Robertson.

MOTIONS GRANTED.

Katharine Daniels vs. John Kelly, Sheriff, &c.; Wm. S. Pike vs. The Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company; Norman L. Latson vs. David C. Golden et al.; granted without costs.

John Mattern vs. The Dry Dock and East Broadway Railroad Company; granted without costs.

Lewis P. Tibbals vs. The Bleecker-street and Fulton Ferry Railroad Company; granted without costs.

George Pearson vs. Mary J. Pearson; Busnnell Stevens vs. Gideon Palmer; Susannah Bennett vs. Alfred S. Cook et al.; G. A. Weissenboom vs. Emma R. Weissenboon; motion to amend the complaint granted.

JUDGMENTS, &C., VACATED.

Patrick O. Beirne vs. James T. Lloyd; judgment vacated and set aside and cause restored to the calendar on payment of $30 costs.

Robert Knox vs. Joseph Gross; judgment vacated and set aside on payment of costs and $10 costs of motion.

Frederick J. Comstock et al. vs. Wm. Belden; attachment discharged.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Recorder Hackett.

Yesterday there was but little business transacted in the Court of General Sessions, owing, as Mr. Gunning S. Bedford, Jr., said, to the inconvenience which a recent order of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction has occasioned respecting the detention of prisoners. Persons charged with felonies are detained in the Police Court prisons up town instead of at the Tombs, rendering it impossible for the trial of cases to commence in the General Sessions before noon. This great annoyance will, no doubt, be remedied at the next term of the Court.

The following cases were passed upon:

Margaret O'Neil, a mere child, but 14 years of age, was charged with stealing the sum of $28 60 from Mrs. Cahill, of No. 342 East Eighteenth-street, on the 10th inst., while employed by that lady as a servant. She tearfully acknowledged her guilt, saying, "I took the money and gave it all back again except $1 60, and with that I bought a hoop-skirt, some scented soap and hair oil, and also ten cents' worth of laudanum at Smith's drug store in First-avenue, between Eighteenth and Nineteenth streets, and I drank the laudanum, so that I wouldn't have any more trouble." The Recorder sentenced Margaret to the House of Refuge.

John Lyons, who was charged with stealing from Thomas Burke a silver watch on the 10th of October, pleaded guilty to petty larceny from the person. He was sentenced to the State Prison for one year and six months.

Thomas Anderson pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny, having been charged with stealing a diamond ring valued at $125, the property of Gertrude Corbett. He was sent to the State Prison for two years and six months.

William McGregor, indicted for stealing $170 in United States currency from Michael J. Gilhooley on the 30th of September, pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny. As the criminal was but 15 years of age, he was sent to the House of Refuge.

THE GRAND JURY.

The Grand Jury came into Court in the afternoon, and the foreman, Mr. F. A. CONKLING, addressed the Recorder as follows:

"The Grand Jury have attended to all the business presented for their consideration, and have no further business to present to the Court. I may say in explanation that certain matters that were brought to the attention of the Grand Jury yesterday have been reconsidered, and the papers recommended to the attention of the next Grand Jury."

The following colloquy then ensued between the Court and the District-Attorney:

The Recorder—In accordance with the wishes of the District-Attorney I continued your services over from yesterday until to-day. I am informed that you have passed generally upon the matters committed to your charge, with the exception of one matter, which I presume your foreman has referred to. As you have remitted that subject to the consideration of the succeeding Grand Jury, to be impaneled next month, you are discharged at this time from further attendance.

District-Attorney Hall—I have collected considerable evidence about the persons who incumber the streets, but it was so partial in its nature that it would have been, perhaps, unfair to proceed against them at this time. To give it more especially the semblance of authority, I wish that the Court would designate two officers between now and the next session of the Grand Jury to collect evidence as to the names of persons who incumber the streets, from Mr. Astor, on the corner of Thirty-fourth-street and Madison-avenue, down to the humblest contractor in the land, in order that ample and impartial justice may be done; and I will upon their information frame the necessary indictments and present them to the next Grand Jury, which will meet in a very few days.

The Recorder—I will detail two officers for the purpose of informing themselves as to the ownership of these various lots for buildings, where they have encroached upon the sidewalk and the street or upon both. I will appoint Mr. Jacobus and Mr. Fiske, who are attached to the Recorder's chambers.

District-Attorney Hall—The trouble is, as your Honor knows, that you can find the spots where the incumbrances are, but you have got, in criminal law, to hit the precise persons responsible for them. If the contractor sublets the contract to another, that party is responsible, so that it is very difficult to get the exact men to hold responsible for the nuisance. It is very likely, public attention having been called to the fact, that they may go of their own motion and abate the nuisance. It is very desirable that they should do so.

The "certain matters" spoken of by the foreman of the Grand Jury allude to the indorsements of the Citizens' Association in a presentment made to the Court on the previous day, and afterward suppressed. In the presentment referred to the Grand Inquest complimented very highly the Citizens' Association of New-York, for their efforts to stem the tide of corruption in this City. They said that in a free country it was the right and duty of every citizen to scrutinize closely the acts and conduct of every public official, and that as no one man could do this effectually alone, it was properly the duty of citizens to associate together for this purpose; that the Citizens' Association was composed of the most influential, intelligent and wealthy men in this City; that it was doing its work well, and that it was entitled to the confidence and respect of the public. Furthermore, that it was carrying on its supervision of the Municipal Government in virtue of that sovereign power which, in this country, belongs to the people. The report of the Grand Jury tallies with the high compliment paid the Association by Judge Barnard, in his charge of Dec. 6, 1866. The Court adjourned until 11 o'clock this morning.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS.

Before Justices Dowling and Kelly.

Yesterday the calendar was composed of nineteen cases of assault and battery, thirteen of petit larceny, eleven of cruelty to animals, three of keeping disorderly houses, one of embezzlement, one of malicious mischief, one of defrauding hotel keeper and one violation of Health law. Several of these cases were sent to the General Sessions, and very few of those tried developed anything noteworthy.

TECHNICALITIES.

James M. Lathrop was arraigned upon two charges of theft from the St. Nicholas Hotel. In the first case no specific date of the larceny was alleged in the complaint, and it was further shown that Rogers, the police officer attached to the house, had made promises to the prisoner to induce him to confess his guilt. The Magistrate held that the prisoner must have the advantage of these violations of the law upon the part of its officers, and he was therefore discharged. In the second case the complaint averred the stolen articles to be the property of Mr. Hawk, and the proof showed that he had partners in the proprietorship of the St. Nicholas Hotel, and that the articles belonged to the partnership. The prisoner was again saved by a technicality and was discharged, the Court holding this variance in the complaint to be fatal.

A POLICEMAN ASSAULTED.

Peter Hagan was arraigned for an assault upon Wm. Thomas, a patrolman, on duty at the Courtlandt-street pier. It appeared that Hagan was in the baggage-room of the ferry-house abusing the baggage-master, and that Thomas went in and ordered him to desist. Hagan obeyed by so concentrating his attention upon the officer, who was knocked down and beaten with a policeman's club which Hagan snatched from another officer. By this feat he obtained one month in the Penitentiary.

ALL FOR AN EYE.

Winnifred McConnell went to the gallery of Benjamin Phillips to obtain a picture of her baby, and was waited on by Deborah Neagle, the assistant. The first sitting was unsatisfactory, and Winifred declines the picture produced as the result, with the remark, "It sames to me there's no eye at all in the ba-by." A dispute arose between the two women on this point, and Winifred declining to make a deposit before operations were resumed, Deborah seized her bonnet and shawl as security. Of course a fight ensued, and Winifred's history of it was so far accepted that Deborah was fined $10. Phillips, who had been jointly impleaded, was acquitted, the Court inclining to the belief that he had done nothing more than separate the belligerents.

CONVICTIONS FOR CRUELTY.

For using horses unfit for service the following persons were convicted and fined: Patrick Grant, $10; James Goff, $5; William Schneider, $5; George Walden, $10; Adam Redt, $10; Michael Lyons, $10; Thomas Murphy, $10. They all paid the amounts and were discharged.

COURT CALENDARS FOR FRIDAY.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Part I.—No calendar.

Part II.—Held by Cardozo, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.

Short Causes.

Nos.
2782½—Cox vs. Kreman.
8636—Pratt et al. vs. White et al.
4270—Rosenthal et al. vs. Lowenstein.
4352—Great Western Ins. Co. vs. Thayer et al.
4380—Kopper vs. Moore et al.
4464—Straut vs. Mellemann, &c.
4484—Berdsey et al. vs. Monitor Horse Shoe Co.
4522—Nason et al. vs. Thomas.
4534—Fourth National Bk. of New-York vs. N. A. Steamship Co.
4628—Steinway vs. Levy.
4682—Donerty vs. Balch.
4762—Wood vs. Kee.
4946—McConnell et al. vs. Pyne.
4986—Carter, Receiver vs. Doremus et al.
5014—Godfrey et al. vs. Laighton et al.
5026—Bean vs. Hall.
5076—McQuade vs. Redmond et al.
5096—Stern vs. Schuster.
5180—Leverette vs. O'Neill et al.
5194—Sinsheimer et al vs. Melleney et al.
5247—Anglo-Austrian Bank vs Fremont.
5292—Pitt et al vs. Kerwin.
5300—Jessup vs. Shaefer et al.
5372—Conley vs French et al.
5388—Ballard vs. Kelly.
5394—Shlop et al vs. Michael
5422—Bonnell et al. vs. Lent, Jr.
5424—Cross et al. vs. Lincoln.
5438—Hewes et al. vs. Brooklyn Patented Pressed Brick Co.
5444—Miller et al. vs. Shanagan et al.
5472—American Law Co. vs. Schenck.
5558—Francis vs. Luny.
5614—Claflin et al. vs. Ressenburger.
5650—Paillard et al. vs. Reed
5726—Northrup vs. Hansee.
4630—Steinway vs. Lowenstein.
5640—Clark et al. vs. Coles et al.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Sutherland, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.
90—Gerding vs. Kobbe.
243—Gerding vs. Kobbe.
113—Lathrop S. M. Co. vs. Bond & Lathrop S. M. Co.
34—Brett et al. vs. Van Arsdale et al.
89—Boyd vs. Schlessinger et al.
134—Schalefmyer vs. McCadden.
216—Lyon et al. vs. Kettner et al.
92—Steward vs. Phenix Fire Ins. Co.
147—Jacobs vs. Goldsmith et al.
182—Goldman vs. Mehrbuch et al.
142—Knapp vs. Metropolitan Collar Co.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Ingraham, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.—Call of Calendar at 12 M.

Reserved Cases.

Nos.
40—Goodwin vs. Sharkey et al.
42—Bangs vs. Swords.
43—Osberg vs. Knellis et al.
56—Askenburgh vs. Weed.
86—Wooster vs. Kursheedt et al.
105—Wise et al. vs. Dappelmeyer et al.
109—Milbank vs. Elmer.
112—Wise et al. vs. Guttman.
115—Williams vs. Tilden.
124½—Calkins vs. Richardson.
127—Asher vs. Chaplain.
129—In re Salisbury Mills Co.
134—Clarke vs. Goodridge, &c.
135—Drake et al. vs. Goodridge, &c.
139—Gerken vs. Dinsmore, &c.
142—Dunn vs. Dunn.
145—Mutual Life Ins. Co. vs. Woodworth, &c.
146—Dunn vs. Dunn.
150—Tufts vs. Hillier, &c.
157—Richmond vs. Thompson et al.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Nos.
373—Astor vs. Quirk.
361—Connor vs. Cumming.
383—Davenport vs. Blancan et al.
385—Stewart vs. Welsh.
387—Hackett et al. vs. Elting et al.
389—Ulmann vs. Jacobs et al.
391—Keyes vs. The Mayor, &c.
393—Bouton vs. Elmer et al.
395—Landgraff, Assignee, &c., vs. McDonald et al.
397—Hughes' River Petr. Co. vs. Smith.
399—Bamberger vs. Kelly, Sheriff, &c.
401—Wheeler et al. vs. Harvey.
403—Genvin vs. Baker.
405—Kraushaar vs. Kramer.
407—Fourth Nat. Bank vs. Wessels.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Held by Gross, J.—Calendar called at 10 A. M.

Nos.
371—Clark vs. von Lilienthal.
529—Woodrow vs. Mackin.
506—Wilson vs. Morgan.
435—Place vs. Payne.
4 8—Jones vs. Morgan.
35—Hoffman vs. Widdleton.
350½—Same vs. Same.
—Mezbacher vs. Schwartzkopf.
532—Ehrman vs. McElroy.
533—Damm vs. Post.
534—Shields vs. Bass.
536—Bishop vs. Lee.
537—Hagadorn vs. Mulvany.
538—Greenfield vs. Mason.
539—Same vs. Same.
540—Same vs. Same.
541—Murray vs. Price.
542—Gerold vs. The Mer. Union Ex. Co.
543—Friedman vs. Hart.
544—Arnold vs. Wood.
545—Sacket vs. Morrissey.
546—Same vs. Same.
547—Mulvany vs. Herbert.
548—N. Y. Enam. Paper Col. Co. vs. Ailyn.
551—Hammil vs. Hammil.
552—Lichtenstein vs. Engel.
553—Daly vs. Bleecker-st. and F. F. R. R. Co.
554—Hammil vs. Schwedler.
555—Shields vs. Walters.
556—Flasheur vs. Horn.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—IN ADMIRALTY.

Blatchford, J.

Nos.
67—Raynor vs. Steamboat Daniel Webster.
144—Ayres vs. Steamtug C. Y. Davenport.
147—Sears vs. Steamer Scotia.
139—Smith vs. Scow No. 14.
126—Higgins vs. Steamship Celia.
119—Knapp & Ferdon vs. Schooner Caroline.
41—Wright vs. bark Muskingum, &c.
29—United States vs. ship Marion.
32—United States vs. ship Wm. Lord.
33—United States vs. ship Realm.
34—United States vs. ship J. A. Stamler.
37—United States vs. ship Kate Dyer.
132—McKay vs. schooner Caroline.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Oct. 22, 1868.

$67,500	U.S. 6s, 5-20, C., '62	112⅞
5,000	5-20, C., '67....c	110
75,000	do.........s3	110
40,000	do.	110⅛
10,000	do.	110⅛
1,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.	105⅝
3,000	Brook. 6s, W. L.	96½
5,000	Tenn. St. 6s. x-c	69⅜
15,000	do.	69⅛
10,000	Tenn. St. 6s new	69⅛
5,000	do.	69
10,000	Va. St. 6s...ex-c	55½
500	do.	56
2,000	do......2d call	56
5,000	Georgia St. 6s	81½
2,000	Georgia St. 7s	92
5,000	N. Car. St. 6s	67
5,000	N. C. St. 6s new	66¾
12,000	do.	66½
20,000	do.......2d call	66½
17,000	N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	95
3,000	Tol. & W. 2d M.	85
1,000	Tol. & W. Eq. B.	79½
2,000	N. J. Cen. 2d M.	103¾
3,000	Chic. Alt. 1st	101½
1,000	Mar. 1st M., new	20
4,000	C., C. & I. C. 1st	76½
1,000	Tol., Peo. & War. 1st. E. Div.	85½
100	Bank of Commerce	125
5	Bank of N. Y.	121
5	Met. Bank	141
10	Fourth Nat. Bank	105½
10	do.	105½
100	Canton Co.	49
200	Cum. C. Pf.	27
100	West. U. T.	36½
100	P. M. St. Co. 2d call	126½
400	Mariposa Pref.	22½
100	do.	22¼
100	Wells-Fargo Ex. bet. call	30½
100	N. Y. Cen....b30	127½
100	do.....b30	127⅜
300	do.	127
500	do.....b30	127¾
600	do.	128
900	do.	126½
600	do.	126¼
100	Erie	46¾
300	do.	47
100	do.....c	46¾
100	do.....b3	47
50	do.....o	47½
100	Erie Pf.	70
400	Reading	97
1300	do.	97¾
600	do.	97½
200	do.	97¾
100	do.....b10	97⅞
500	B., H. & E. bet. call	27
300	Mich. So. & N. I.	86¾
100	do.....b30	87½
200	do.	86⅞
100	Ill. Cen.....s30	144½
100	do.	144¼
100	do....bet. call	144⅝
200	Clev., P. & A...b10	88
100	do.	87¾
100	do.....2d call	88
100	Chi. & N. W.	89¼
100	C. & N. W. Pf.	90⅝
500	do.	90¾
400	do.....b15	91½
100	do.....c	90⅞
200	Clev. & Tol.	103⅞
100	do.	103⅞
200	do.....b10	103¾
800	Chi. & R. I.	106¼
500	do.....b30	106⅞
200	do.....b30	107
300	Mil. & St. P.	103
300	do.....b30	104
100	T., W. & W.	64
164	N. J. Cen.....c	120¾
89	do...bet. call	121
100	P., Ft. W. & C.	114
500	do.	114⅛
40	do.	114⅛
100	do.	114⅛
100	do.....b30	114⅜
200	Ohio & Miss.	30½
300	do.	30¾
100	do.	31
200	Lake Shore	99¾
100	Bruns. Land Co.	11
100	Quick. Min. Co.	24½
400	do.	24½
400	do.....s30	24¼

SECOND BOARD—12½ P. M.

$10,000	U. S. 6s, '81 C.	115⅝
25,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20 C. '62	113⅜
30,000	do.	113¾
10,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20 R., '62	106⅛
120,000	5-20, C., '65	110⅞
20,000	do.	111⅛
2,000	5-20 C., '65, new	110½
75,000	5-20 C., '67	110⅝
160,000	do.....b3	110¾
70,000	do.	110⅝
5,000	do.	110½
45,000	do.....s3	110⅝
25,000	do.....s3	110¾
170,000	do.	111
10,000	5-20 C., '64	111⅜
10,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20 R., '65	106⅛
50,000	5-20, C., '68	111
20,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40 R.	104⅝
35,000	do.	104½
1,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.	105⅛
20,000	T. St. 6s, new	69⅝
9,000	do....bet. call	69½
15,000	Tenn. St. 6s.ex-c	69½
10,000	Va. St. 6s, new	58
3,000	N. Car. 6s	67⅜
10,000	do.	67½
2,000	do.	67⅞
14,000	N. Car. 6s, new	67¾
5,000	Missouri St. 6s	92
200	Canton Co.	50¼
300	Pacific Mail	127⅝
300	Wells-Fargo Ex.	31
100	Merch. U. Ex.	23
100	N. Y. Central....b30	128⅜
500	do.	127⅝
500	do.....b30	128¼
500	do.....b30	128⅛
200	do.	127⅞
300	do.....b10	128⅛
100	do.	127⅜
500	Erie	47⅛
1000	Reading	98⅛
200	do.....s10	98⅜
100	Mich. So. & N. I.	87½
100	Cleve. & Pitts	88⅛
200	Chi. & N. W.	91⅛
200	do.	91⅛
200	do.....b15	91⅜
100	do.	91⅛
100	do.	91¾
700	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	92⅜
100	do.	92¼
500	do.	92⅜
100	do.	92½
400	Clev. & Tol.	104⅛
100	Chi. & R. I.	106⅞
200	do.	106⅜
100	do.	107⅛
400	do.	107⅜
200	do.	107½
100	T., W. & W.	64⅝
100	T., W. & W. Pf.	78
100	Mil. & St. P.	102⅝
400	P., Ft. W. & C.	115⅜
100	do.....b15	116⅛
100	do.....b10	116
500	Ohio & Miss.	31⅛
200	do.	31½
100	Adams Ex.	51
100	do.	51¼

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

$30,000	T. St. 6s, new	70
10,000	do.	69¾
10,000	N. Car. 6s, new.b3	67
100	Canton Co.	49
300	Pacific Mail	126¾
100	do.....b3	126⅞
100	do.	126⅝
100	Wells-Fargo Ex.	30½
10	Amer. Ex.	45½
200	West. U. T.	36⅛
200	do.	36½
100	do.....b3	36¾
400	N. Y. Cen.	126⅞
800	do.....c	128⅛
500	do.....c	126⅞
500	do.....s3	126⅜
800	Erie	46⅞
300	do.....c	46⅞
200	Hudson River	134
800	Reading	97
1200	do.	97⅛
600	do.....c	97
500	T., W. & W.	63½
100	Mil. & St. P.	103⅛
100	do.....b30	104⅛
200	do.	103
600	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	90¾
200	do.....c	90⅝
100	P., Ft. W. & C.....c	113⅞
100	do.	113⅜
200	do.	113½
100	do.....c	113⅞
200	do.	114
500	do.....b3	114⅛
200	Ohio & Miss.	30⅞
100	do.	30⅞
800	Clev. & Pitts	87⅛
1200	do.	87⅜
400	do.	87⅜
600	Mich. So. & N. I. b3	87½
300	do.	87
300	do.....b3	86⅞
200	do.	87⅛
800	do.....s3	86⅝
300	do.	86⅞
400	Chi., R. I. & P.	106½
200	do.....b30	106¾
200	do.....c	105⅝
600	Chi., & N. W.....b3	90
400	do.	89⅞
200	do.....c	89⅝
300	do.	89⅝
300	do.....c	89⅝
200	do.	89⅝
400	Clev. & Tol.	103

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

$50,000	Tenn. St. 6s. new	70
20,000	N. Car. 6s...new	66⅛
100	Adams Ex.	51½
500	do.	51⅝
200	Mer. U. Ex.	23¼
800	Mariposa Pf.	22⅝
100	do.	22½
400	West. U. Tel.	36⅝
500	do.	36⅞
100	Pac. Mail.....c	127
200	do.	127⅜
200	do.	127⅛
300	do.	127⅛
500	N. Y. Cen.	127⅝
200	do.....c	127⅝
100	do.....b3	127⅞
300	do.	127⅜
300	do.	127⅝
2600	Erie	47⅛
600	do.....c	47⅜
500	do.	47⅜
5200	Reading	98⅞
800	do.	98⅝
200	do.	98
500	do.....b3	98⅝
600	do.....c	98⅜
100	T., W. & W.	64½
100	do.	64¼
100	Alt. & T. H.	42½
200	Mil. & St. P.	103
300	do.	102⅝
100	P., Ft. W. & C.	114⅛
100	do.	115
300	do.	114⅜
200	do.	114⅝
300	Ohio & Miss.	31⅛
800	do.	31⅛
200	do.	31⅛
300	Mich. So. & N. I.	87⅝
200	do.	87⅜
300	do.	87¾
600	Clev. & Pitts	88⅝
800	do.	88⅜
100	do.	88⅜
200	do.	88⅛
200	Cleve. & Tol.	103⅝
600	do.	103⅞
200	Chi., R. I. & P.	106⅝
500	do.	106⅝
800	do.	106⅞
800	Chi. & N. W.	91⅝
800	do.	91⅝
200	do.	91⅞
200	do.	91⅜
300	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	92⅝
500	do.	92⅝
500	do.	92

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

$10,000	Tenn. St. 6s, new	70⅛
20,000	do.	70
5,000	N. C. St. 6s, new	67⅛
100	Mariposa Pf.	23⅛
100	Wells-Fargo Ex.	30⅝
200	West. U. T.	37
100	Pac. Mail.	128⅛
800	N. Y. Cen.	128⅜
200	do.....b10	128⅝
800	do.	128⅛
400	do.....b3	128⅜
3200	Erie	48⅜
600	do.....b3	48⅜
600	do.....s3	48⅜
200	Reading	99⅛
1400	do.	99⅜
100	Tol., W. & W.	65⅛
400	do.	65
100	Mil. & St. P.	103
200	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	104
100	do.	105
200	do.	104⅝
800	P., Ft. W. & C.	115⅝
100	do.....b10	116
200	do.	115¾
1200	Mich. So. & N. I.	87⅝
100	Alton & T. H.	42½
800	Ohio & Miss.	31⅛
800	do.	31⅛
400	do.....b3	31⅜
300	do.....s3	31⅛
800	Clev. & Pitts	88⅝
500	do.	88¼
200	do.	88⅝
300	do.....b10	88⅝
400	do.....b3	88⅛
200	Cleve. & Tol.	104⅛
200	do.	104⅛
400	do.	104⅜
400	do.	105
200	do.	105⅛
300	Chi., R. I. & P.	107⅛
100	do.	107⅜
1500	do.	107
200	do.	106⅞
300	Chi. & N. W.	92⅜
400	do.....b10	92⅝
100	do.	92⅜
200	do.	92⅝
600	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	93
400	do.	93⅜
400	do.	93½
200	do.....s3	93⅜

THURSDAY, Oct. 22—P. M.

There was a further decline in the Gold sales to-day to 135⅜@135¼@135⅝ ⅌ cent. About noon, when the Treasury awards for $300,000 were made, the quotation stood 135⅜@135⅝ ⅌ cent., and the awards were at 135.55@135.56@135.57 ⅌ cent., all to one bidder, being the best sales offered out of $1,500,000 applied for. The Cash Gold was again easy, and holders lent it out free of interest up to the hour of settling the balances of the day at the Gold Exchange Bank, and subsequently paid from 3 to 6 ⅌ cent. interest. The closeness of the general Money market was less felt in the Gold Room than yesterday, and there was also more business doing in the Foreign Exchanges, which stiffened up to 109⅝ ⅌ cent. on London. The continued decline in Gold, and the ease in its delivery tend to increase the demand for Exchange from remitters, who had been holding off during the recent premiums paid for the daily use of Gold. The market for Gold closed weak this afternoon, while for Bills on London the rates were firm; Standard drawers 109⅝@109¾ ⅌ cent. The Customs demand for Gold to-day was large—over $550,000. The Treasury Office is now taking receipts and giving Gold Checks, post dated as on Monday week, Nov. 2, for the November Interest on the registered 5-20 Stock of 1862-64-65, and is also receiving, as usual, in advance of the day of Interest Schedules of November coupons upon which, after they are duly compared and verified. Gold Checks are issued, dated and payable on the 2d November. These post-checks are not actually Gold at the Treasury until that day, but the impression is that they are already, or can be used at Bank or on the Street in facilitating transactions in Gold.

After Saturday next we have reason to suppose that the Treasury will make no further experiment with the plan of selling every day a given amount of Gold and no more to the best bidders.

The spasm in the Money market noticed since Tuesday morning was over at an early hour to-day, and everything on the Stock Exchange was rose color again before the close of business. The decline in prices has not yet been wholly recovered to the extravagant sales of Friday and Saturday last, and may not do so for some days to come; but from the lowest points of depression noted yesterday there is an advance of 1 ⅌ cent. in the Public Funds, and from 2 to 4 ⅌ cent. in the Railways. The Brokers were generally supplied with Money at 7 ⅌ cent. without much trouble through the forenoon, and before the close of Bank hours the market was called comparatively easy. The let up was felt so sensibly on the Stock Exchange as to justify this report. The locking-up process appeared to be given over for the present. It has evidently worked more bad blood toward the firm of Brokers engaged in it and the two or three Banks which they used for the purpose, than of profit to either party. We have not believed from the start that that they could render this combination any more formidable than a similar unsuccessful experiment from the same quarter three weeks ago. This sort of business can never be made reputable, and was wisely abandoned by another house of older standing and larger wealth, who originally inaugurated it, more than a year ago.

The Public Funds were much excited at the 12 and 2 P. M. Government Boards. The sales were large, and the price of 5-20s of 1867, the standard of the market, advanced to 111 ⅌ cent. as against 110@110⅛ at the opening of business. The other 5-20s and the 6 ⅌ cents. of 1881 also improved ⅛@1 ⅌ cent. from the cheapest sales. The Border State Bonds were steady on Tennessees and higher on Missouris and North Carolinas.

The Railway market opened with some degree of steadiness, and while, for several hours in the forenoon, some of the bearish Brokers were busy with rumors of tighter Money, the holders of Stocks were not disposed to sell, except at an advance on yesterday's figures, and after 1 o'clock there was increased strength. The most buoyant demand was for New-York Central, the Northwests, Reading, Rock Island and Fort Wayne. The following quotations were finally made at 5 o'clock P. M., as compared with Wednesday night:

	Wed'day.	Thursday.
United States 10-40s	105⅜	105⅜
United States 5-20s of 1862	113⅜	113⅞
United States 5-20s of 1867	110⅛	110⅞
American Gold Coin	135⅞	135⅛
Bills on London, 60 days	109⅝	109⅝
New Bonds of Tennessee	70	69⅞
Virginia Bonds, old	55½	56
Missouri Bonds	91	92
North Carolina Bonds, old	66	68
New-York Central	126⅛	128⅛
Erie Railway	46⅞	47⅞
Reading Railway	96⅞	98⅛
Chicago and Rock Island	105⅞	107⅛
Northwest Common	90⅛	92⅞
Northwest Preferred	90⅞	93⅛
Michigan Southern	86⅛	88
Pittsburg and Ft. Wayne	113⅛	113⅞
Cleveland and Pittsburg	87⅞	88⅞
Pacific Mail Company	126⅛	128
St. Paul Preferred	103	104⅜
St. Paul Common	103	103
Toledo and Wabash	63	64⅞

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States at the close of business:

500 & 1,000, 1881	115⅛	5-20 coup. '65 n. is.	110⅜
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1862	113⅜	5-20 coup., 1867	110⅜
5-20 reg., 1864	106⅛	5-20 coup., 1868	111
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1864	111⅛	10-40 reg.	104⅛
5-20 reg., 1865	106⅛	10-40 500 & 1,000	105⅜
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1865	111⅜	6s Currency	99⅜

And the following for the State Bonds:

N. Y. Reg B'y Loan	108⅛	Tennessee 6 ⅌ c., ex c.	70
N. Y. Coup. B'y Loan	108⅛	Tennessee 6 ⅌ c. n. bds	69⅝
N. Y. 7 ⅌ c. Canal. 1870.	100⅛	Virginia 6s., ex c.	55½
N. Y. 6 ⅌ c. Canal. 1872.	101	Virginia 6s., new bonds	57⅝
N. Y. 6 ⅌ c. Canal. 1873.	101	Georgia 6s.	81½
N. Y. 6 ⅌ c. Canal. 1874.	101	Georgia 7s, new bds.	91⅜
N. Y. 6 ⅌ c. Canal. 1875.	101	North Carolina 6s.	67⅛
N. Y. 6 ⅌ c. Canal. 1877.	101	N. C. 6s. new bonds	67⅛
N. Y. 6 ⅌ c. Canal. 1878.	101	Missouri 6s.	91⅜
N. Y. 5 ⅌ c. Canal. 1874.	99⅜	Connecticut 6s.	100
Ohio 6 ⅌ c., 1881	101	Rhode Island 6s.	101⅛
Michigan 6 ⅌ c., 1873	100		

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	138	Metropolitan	141
Manhattan	141	Shoe and Leather	122½
Merchants'	125	Corn Exchange	132
Mechanics'	129	Marine	150
America	145	Commonwealth	114
Phenix	108	Atlantic	102
North River	108	Importers' & Trad's	128
Fulton	150	Park	150
Merchants' Exch'ge	115	Manuf's & Merch'ts	101
Commerce	124	Central National	110
Broadway	250	First National	215
Ocean	108½	Fourth National	105⅝
Chatham	145½	Ninth National	110½
Bank of N. America	111	Oriental Bank	155

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s. 1883	95	Gt. Western 1st M. '68	100
N. Y. Cen. 6s. 1887	93	Gt. Western 1st M. '88	88
N. Y. Cen. 6s. R. Est.	90	Gt. Western 2d M. '93	81½
N. Y. Cen. 6s. Sub'n	90	Ills. & So. Iowa 1st M.	70
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1876	103	Gal. & Chi. extended	100
Erie 7s. 3d ind., 1883	94	Chi. R. I. & Pac. 1s.	94½
Buff., N. Y. & Erie 1st '77	91	Morris & Essex 2d M.	88⅝
Hud. R. 7s. 2d M. S. F. '85	105	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	100⅜
Harlem 1st M.	102⅛	N. Jersey Cen. 2d M.	103
Mich. Cen. n. 1st M. 8s. '82	115	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 2d M.	103
Chi. B. & Q. 8 ⅌ c. 1st M.	111⅛	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 3d M.	91
Mich. So. 7 ⅌ c. 2d M.	93	Cleve. & P. 2d M.	90
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ⅌ c.	101⅛	Chi. & Alt. S. F. 1st M.	101½
Pacific R. 7s guar by Mo	95	Chi. & Alton S. F. inc.	92
Ill. Cent. 7 ⅌ ct. 1870	116½	Atlantic & G. W. 1st M.	80
Alton & T. H. 2d M. inc	83	Ohio & Miss. 1st M.	96
Chi. & N. W. S. Fund	96½	Ohio & Miss. con'd	86
Con. 7 ⅌ cent. 1st M.	90	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M. 8s.	103
Han. & St. Jo. L. G.	105	Mil. & St. P. 1st M. 7 3-10	98½
Han. & St. Jo. conv.	100	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M.	95
Tol. & W. 1st M.	92	Chic. & Mil. 1st M.	90½
Tol. & W. 1st M. Ext'd.	91½	Chic. & G. East'n 1st M.	75
Tol. & W. 2d Mort.	85	N. Y. & N. H. 6s.	90
Tol. & W. Equip. bds.	79		

The traffic of the Cleveland and Pittsburg Road for September was as follows:

September, 1868	$230,087
September, 1867	205,515
Increase	$24,572

The Dry Goods trade shows a fair degree of animation, both private and at auction. Desirable stocks are not freely offered, and are bringing satisfactory prices, as a rule. The auctions to-day were quite attractive and passed off with considerable spirit. The announcements for to-morrow are unusually numerous.

Messrs. JOHN BINGHAM & Co., in their Liverpool circular of Oct 9, says:

"The country grain markets held this week have been moderately supplied with English wheat, which met a fair demand at about former prices. There are now on the coast for sale eight cargoes of wheat and three cargoes of maize. The following are the sales, C. F. and I., of arrived cargoes of wheat since our last: Two cargoes of Berdianski@Berdianski at 55s. 6d. to 55s. 9d. ⅌ 492 lbs.; two cargoes of Ghirka @Nicolaieff at 52s. 6d. to 53s. 6d. ⅌ 492 lbs.; one cargo of Ghirka @ Taganrog at 48s. ⅌ 492 lbs.; one cargo of Ghirka@Yeisk at 45s. 6d. ⅌ 492 lbs.; one cargo of Yeisk@Yeisk at 47s. 6d. ⅌ 492 lbs.; one cargo of Marianopoli@Marianopoli at 56s. ⅌ 492 lbs.; one cargo of Danubian at 48s. 6d. ⅌ 492 lbs.; one cargo of Chilian@Valparaiso at 57s. ⅌ 480 lbs.; one cargo of Kustendje@Kustendje at 43s. 9d. ⅌ 480 lbs.; one cargo of Saratoff@Taganrog, at 51s. ⅌ 492 lbs.

The following are the sales, C. F. & I., of arrived cargoes of Maize since our last:

Two cargoes of Danubian@Kustendje at 34s. 3d. to 34s. 6d. ⅌ 480 lbs.; one cargo of Danubian@Sulina at 35s. ⅌ 480 lbs; one cargo of Ibrail@Sulina at 34s. 3d. ⅌ 480 lbs.; one cargo of Moldavian@Sulina at 35s. 6d. to 35s. 9d. ⅌ 492 lbs.; one cargo of Bulgarian@Sulina at 34s. 3d. ⅌ 480 lbs.; one cargo of Galatz@Sulina at 34s. 6d. ⅌ 492 lbs.; three cargoes of Rachova@Sulina at 34s. 3d. to 34s. 6d. ⅌ 492 lbs.; one cargo of Rachova@Kustendje at 33s. ⅌ 480 lbs.; two cargoes of Rachova@Ibrail at 34s. to 35s. 3d. ⅌ 480 lbs.; two cargoes of Ibrail@Ibrail at 32s. 6d. to 35s. ⅌ 480 lbs.; one cargo of Bulgarian @Ibrail at 34s. 3d. ⅌ 480 lbs.; one cargo of Screened @Salonica at 36s. 6d. ⅌ 480 lbs.; one cargo of Samsoun@Samsoun at 31s. ⅌ 480 lbs.; 6,000 quarts Danubian@Danubian ports, sold at 34s. 9d. ⅌ 480 lbs. shipping or to be shipped; 7,000 quarts Danubian@Danubian ports, sold at 30s. 6d. ⅌ 480 lbs., June and July, 1869, shipment.

At our last Tuesday's market Wheat was again the turn lower. Flour was also easier to buy. Indian Corn being in small compass fetched 3d. ⅌ quarter advance. Other articles were unchanged in value. At our Corn Exchange to-day Wheat met a limited demand; White was the turn lower, and Red sold at irregular prices, American Spring, particularly the lower qualities, being forced off ex quay, at a reduction of 3d. to 4d. ⅌ cental. Flour was 6d. to 1s. ⅌ barrel and sack lower, and slow of sale. Indian Corn, having got into small compass, advanced 1s. 6d. to 2s. ⅌ quarter over the rates of last market. Oats were 1d. ⅌ bushel, and Oatmeal the turn lower, and hard to sell. Beans and Peas were steady in value, but with only a retail business doing in them."

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY to the amount of Eighteen Million Dollars have already been sold, and they are now in constant demand for home investment and on foreign account. They pay six per cent. in gold, and run for thirty years, At 102, they yield between eight and nine per cent. to the investor, and as soon as the issue is sold, if not before, they will doubtless command a much higher rate. As a first mortgage on the longest line of railroad in this country, that is already earning more than its interest liabilities on its way business, and which cost nearly three times their amount, the security is undoubted. Subscriptions will be received at the Company's office, No. 20 Nassau-st., and by JOHN J. CISCO & SON, No. 59 Wall-st., New-York, and by most of the leading bankers throughout the country, where a new pamphlet, containing a full description of the road and its securities can be obtained.

☞ ELIZABETH CITY, N. J., BONDS.—FOR sale on favorable terms, Elizabeth City seven per cent. six-year Street Improvement bonds, issued by authority of State law, in anticipation of collection of assessments; Coupon bonds, interest payable at the "Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, New-York, semi-annually, by A. G. CRANE & CO., Bankers and Brokers, No. 21 Wall-st., New-York.

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK CITY.

5th-av., e. s., 100.11 ft. n. of 111th-st., 26.1x100	$9,000
4th-av., n. w. cor. 174th-st., 102.2x250	25,000
1st-av., e. s., 76.11 ft. s. of 11th-st., 17.9x94	11,700
Av. B, w. s., 97 ft. n. of 5th-st., irregular	13,000
Av. A, e. s., 100 ft. n. of 86th-st., 37.6x100	4,000
Allen-st., w. s., 25.1 ft. s. of Stanton-st., 25x64.11	15,450
Orchard-st., w. s., lot No. 999, Delancy estate	31,750
Sullivan-st., w. s., 278 ft. n. of Prince-st., 23.6x100	14,000
18th-st., n. s., 125 ft. w. of Av. A, irregular	30,300
51st-st., n. s., 494 ft. w. of 5th-av., 42x105	18,415
51st-st., s. s., 435 ft. w. of 5th-av., 100.5x8.4	3,333
51st-st., n. s., 400 ft. w. of 5th-av., 16.8x100.5	6,666
55th-st., s. s., 350 ft. e. of 11th-av., 158.8x26.6	3,500
58th-st., s. s., 144 ft. w. of Lexington-av., 19x100.5	21,000
59th-st., n. s., 95 ft. w. of Madison-av., 100x100.5	3,800
59th-st., n. s., 59 ft. w. of Madison-av., 100x100.5	40,000
55th-st., s. s., 312.6 ft. e. of 2d-av., 12.6x100.5	13,500
74th-st., n. s., 100 ft. n. of Madison-av., 50x102.2	6,250
76th-st., n. s., 375 ft. e. of 4th-av., 175x102.2	21,000
77th-st., n. s., 300 ft. w. of 3d-av., 50x102.2	7,500
78th-st., n. s., 144 ft. w. Av A, 25x102.2	1,800
114th-st., n. s., 555.9 ft. w. of 3d-av., 17x100.10	7,750
12th-st., n. e. corner 2d-av., 20.11x80x20x111x20.6	16,500
127th-st., s. s., 128.9 ft. w. of 5th-av., 18.9x99.11	17,750
150th-st., s. s., 400 ft. e. of 9th-av., 100x½ block	6,000

Leases.

8th-av., No. 679, 5 years, per year	$1,200
48th-st., s. s., 273 ft. w. of 5th-av., 25x100.5, 21 years, per year	450
Broome-st., No. 422, second floor, 4 years, per year	500
Hudson-st., No. 637, 5 years, per year	2,400

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

Adams-st., s. s., 876.1 ft. w. of Coney Island Plank road, 173.7x37x104x28.7	$2,000
Adelphi-st., e. s., 24 ft. s. of Park-av., 24x57x13x53.3	9,000
Alley and King sts., northerly corner, 217.5x100x234.10x101.6	35,250
Ainslie-st., s. s., 75 ft. e. of 10th-st., 25x100	1,500
Bergen-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of Hoyt-st., 25x100	7,200
Carroll-st., s. s., 22.3 ft. w. of Bond-st., 22.2x62.6	1,800
Chauncey-st., s. s., 250 ft. w. of Stuyvesant-av., 18.9x70.7	300
Duffield-st., e. s., 209 ft. n. of Willoughby-st., 20x100.3	4,000
Eckford-st., e. s., 500 ft. n. of Colyer-st., 24x48.8x23.6x52	750
Grand-st., s. s., 16.10 ft. e. of 4th-st., 3.8x30.8x11.10x7.7x17.1x12.2x72x50.8	5,500
Hanover-place, e. s., 103 ft. n. of Livingston-st., 22x80	5,500
Johnson-st., s. s., 175 ft. w. of Graham-av., 25x100	7,000
Lynch-st., s. s., 286 ft. w. of Lee-av., 22x100	3,600
Marshall-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of Smith-st., 25.8x100	1,400
Pacific-st., n. s., 75 ft. w. of Nevins-st., 20x90	9,600
Ross-st., s. s., 362 ft. e. of Bedford-av., 21x100	3,000
Sumpter-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of Ralph-av., 50x100	346
Sumpter-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of Ralph-av., 50x100	3,600
Suydam-st., s. s., 200 ft. e. of Central-av., 25x100	450
4th-st., s. s., 103.6 ft. e of Smith-st., 22x100	650
5th-st., s. s., 100 ft. n. of South 9th-st., 25x50	1,300
South 9th-st., n. s., 121 ft. w. of 4th-st., 25x100	2,500
South 9th-st., s. s., 146 ft. w. of 4th-st., 50x100	5,000
25th-st., s. s., 125 ft. w. of 3d-av., 25x100	1,025
Atlantic and Van Sinderen avs., s. w. cor., 65x200x500x104.8x78.4x72.5x50x57.2x25x57.2 Pacific and Sackman sts., s. w. cor., 250x107.2	58,000
Atlantic-av., n. s., 260 ft. w. of Troy-av., 40x149.1	7,500
Clermont-av., w. s., 291 ft. s. of Lafayette-av., 21x72.1	11,500
East New-York-av., and Centre-st., s. w. corner, 100.11x83.2x68.11x111.2	1,000
Fulton-av., n. s., 50 ft. w of Butler-av., 50x100	2,970
Green and Yates avs., n. w. corner, 75x100	3,500
Orient-av., e. s., 50 ft. s. of Liberty-av., 50x100 Johnson-av., w. s., 75 ft. s. of Baltic-av., 25x100 Block on W. Alexander's map, Lots Nos. 88, &c., East New-York	8,500
Park and Clermont avs., n. e. corner, 5x27.5x54.6x17.1	4,450
Union-av., e. s., 50 ft. s. of C-st., 25x100	800
Union-av., e. s., 50 ft. s. of C-st., 5x100	2,400
Washington-av., e. s., 180 ft. n. of Myrtle-av., 20x100	6,500
Lot No. 50, block No. 22, Radee Sackman's map	75
Lots Nos. 70, 71 and part of 69, C. Brush's map	6,500
Lot No. 420, McKibben & Nichols' map	1,978

Leases Recorded.

Lorimer-st., No. 239, 3 years, per year	240
South 4th and 10th sts., n. w. corner, 5 yrs., per yr.	600

QUEENS COUNTY.

Jamaica.	
Washington and South sts., n. w. corner, 109.9x102x100.3x99.2	$300
Hempstead.	
Front-st., s. s., adjoining Webb and Carman's	$3,000
Road from Wall's dock to Far Rockaway, adjoining Mott Petit's, ¼ acre and house	900
Newtown.	
Bushwick and Newtown road, n. s., adjoining Moore's, 12½ acres	$4,000
West Flushing.	
Lots 61 to 70, inclusive, map of West Flushing	$3,000
Hunter's Point.	
West 1st-st., 200 ft. n. of Central-avenue and Flushing-st., n. s., 148.10x77x166.9x75	$6,000

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Eastchester.	
Bleecker-st., n. w. s., lot No. 221, West Mt. Vernon, L. Cronenberg's, 88x113	$1,100
Greenburg.	
1 acre adjoining Paulding estate, Jno. Manus	$300
Harrison.	
Purchase Meeting-house road, w. s. Ann E. Purdy's	nom.
West Farms.	
Grant-av., w. s., part lot No. 5, A. Bassford's estate, 50x115	$400
Grant-av., w. s., part lot No. 5, A. Bassford's estate, 50x115	400
Yonkers.	
Broadway and Ludlow-st., n. w. corner, 73x200x82x200	$2,000
Oak Hill-av., e. s., lot No. 18, part of M. Monehan's, 25x200	325
Bedford.	
Farm, partly in North Castle. J. M. Holmes, 57 acres (½ share)	$1,900
North New-York.	
139th-st., n. s., lot No. 14, block No. 5. B. Smith, 25x110	$4,000
Alexander-av., e. s., Eliza A. Abrahams, 20x106	9,000
Rye.	
Road adj. Christ Church, w. s., H. Wagner's, 1-10 acre	$700
West Farms.	
Monroe-av., w. s., (Mount Hope,) lot No. 46, Louisa Miller's, 25x100	$370

NEW JERSEY.

Bloomfield.	
Telegraph road, w. s., W. H. Taylor et al., 35 6-10 acres	$16,000
Newark.	
Broome-st., e. s., 267 ft. from South Orange-av., 25x100	$3,000
Garden-st., s. s., F. Makin's, 60x111	1,400
Kearney-st., n. s., 100 ft. from Summer-av., 33x104	725
Kinney-st., s. s., 100 ft. from Mulberry-st., 35x36	975
Market-st., s. s., Dr. J. Hasse's, 25x100	nom.
Monroe-st., e. s., 450 ft. from Downing-st., 55x95	1,500
Monroe-st., s. e. s., 155 ft. from Downing-st., 25x95	2,500
New-Jersey Railroad-av., e. s., 136 ft. from F. Moore's, 64x198	1,000
McWhorter-st., w. s. 25 ft. from Oliver-st., 75x100	1,450
Washington, corner of Marshall-st., 100x177.6	12,400
Walnut-st., lot of E. W. Nichol's estate, 58x111	6,350
Quarry-st., S. R. Mill's property, 25x97	800
Richard-st., C. Knapp's, several lots	750

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Oct. 22, 1868.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, bbls.	20	Barley, bushels	17,874
Flour, bbls.	15,791	Malt, bushels	10,179
Flour, bags		Peas, bushels	
Cornmeal, bbls.		Pork, bbls.	206
Cornmeal, bags	800	Cut Meats, pkgs.	
Wheat, bushels	136,717	Lard, pkgs.	250
Corn, bushels	61,112	Beef, tcs. and bbls.	302
Rye, bushels	31,632	Whisky, bbls.	180
Oats, bushels	36,764	Petroleum, bbls.	1,290

ASHES—Have been very quiet at $8 25@$8 37 for Pots, and $10 25@$10 50 for Pearls, ⅌ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—The main call has been for Java, which has been in more than usual request. Prices have not varied much. We quote: Java at 21c.@23c.; Maracaibo, 14½c.@17½c.; Laguayra, 14½c.@16½c.; Rio, 7½c.@12½c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 17c.@19c.; Jamaica, 14c.@14½c.; St. Domingo, 14c.@14½c., all in gold, ⅌ lb.

COTTON—Has been more active, but a trifle lower and irregular. Sales, 3,927 bales, (of which 529 bales were to arrive,) including 2,032 bales to spinners, 442 bales to speculators, and 1,453 bales to shippers.

Closing Prices of Cotton.

	Upland.	Mobile.	N. O. & Tex.
Ordinary, ⅌ lb.	23	23⅛	23⅛@23¾
Good Ordinary, ⅌ lb.	23⅛	24	24@24½
Low Middling, ⅌ lb.	24½	24½	24½@25
Middling, ⅌ lb.	25	25⅛	25⅛@25½
Good Middling, ⅌ lb.	26	26⅛	26½@27

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts, thus far, this week	16,782
Receipts last week	17,698
Receipts preceding week	13,504
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1868	75,140
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1868	465,524
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1868	632,328
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1868	679,672
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1867	273,927
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1867	657,438
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866	511,630
Exports since Sept. 1, 1868	14,249
Exports since Jan. 1, 1868	227,517
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	375,850
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1868	438,119
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	472,590
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1867	381,090
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866	495,300
Estimated stock on hand here	18,000

Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts, from Sept. 1, 1868, to latest mail dates	185,000
Receipts, same time in 1867	103,000
Receipts at all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	2,240,282
Receipts at all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	1,951,988
Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1866	2,571,000
Exports from all the ports from Sept. 1, 1868, to latest dates	48,500
Exports, same time last year	29,000
Exports from all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	1,657,015
Exports from all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	1,558,787
Exports preceding Cotton year	1,554,664
Estimated stock at the shipping ports, latest mail dates	110,000
Estimated stock, same time last year	107,500
Estimated stock on hand at all ports, Aug. 31, 1868	38,130
Estimated stock same time in 1867	80,296
Crop of 1867-8	2,430,893
Crop of 1866-7	1,951,988

EGGS—Have been less plenty and have been in good request at firmer prices, including Jersey, extra brands, 32c.@33c.; State and Pennsylvania, 30c.@32c.; Ordinary Western, 28c.@29c.; Western, by express, 29c.@30c.; Canada, 28c.@30c. ⅌ dozen.

FRUIT—Apples are are doing better at higher prices. Pears are scarce and higher, with a good demand for the finer sorts. Grapes are in large supply, with a fair demand only. Cranberries are in light stock, with higher prices ruling. We quote: Pears, Louise Bonne, $20@$28; Pears, common, $6@$10; Pears, Seckel, $25@$30; Pears, Dutchess, $20@$25; Apples, common, $3@$3 50; Apples, Greening, $4@$4 50; Apples, Baldwin, $4@$4 50; Apples, mixed lots, $3 50@$4 50 ⅌ bbl.; Grapes, Isabella, 8c.@14c.; Grapes, Delaware, 15c.@20c.; Grapes, Catawba, 14c.@18c. ⅌ lb.; Quinces, $12@$15; Citron, $1 75@$2; Cranberries, $15@$18 ⅌ bbl. Southern Dried Apples are plenty with limited sales, the stock being poor. New State and Western are in light supply. Peaches, of the poorer qualities, are in heavy stock and of slow sale. Choice lots are not plenty, and are held firm. Berries are unchanged. New Apples, State, 10c.@11c.; New Apples, Western, 9c.@10c.; New Apples, Southern, 8c.@9½c.; New Peaches, prime, 25c.@26c.; Peaches, good, 20c.@23c.; Peaches, common, 12c.@18c.; Peaches, unpeeled, halves, 13c.@14c.; Peaches, unpeeled, quarters, 9½c.@10½c.; Blackberries, 20c.@22c.; Raspberries, 45c.@50c.; Cherries, pitted, 44c.@46c. ⅌ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The demand for State and Western Flour has been quite limited to-day, at a further reduction in prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 8,650 bbls., including very poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $6 20@$7; very inferior to fair ordinary Extra State at $6 90@$7 65; fair ordinary to very choice genuine Spring Wheat Extra State at $7 65@$8 65, and poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop Extra Ohio at $7 60@$8 20 ⅌ bbl. We quote:

Superfine State and Western	$6 20@$7 00
Extra State	6 90@ 8 65
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	6 85@11 75
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	7 60@ 8 00
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	8 25@12 25
Extra Genesee	8 75@12 00
Common to choice extra Missouri	9 25@13 75

Southern Flour has been quiet at drooping rates; sales have been reported since our last of 750 bbls. at $8 40@$9 30 for poor to fair, and $9 30 @$15 25 for fair to very superior Extra, ⅌ bbl. California Flour continues inactive: sales have been reported of 650 sacks at $7 25@$10 50 as extremes for Extras, and $12@$13 for choice new, received via the Isthmus, ⅌ 196 lbs. Rye Flour is in fair request but less buoyant in price at $6@$8 20 for inferior to choice, ⅌ bbl.; sales 300 bbls. Corn Meal continues in slack demand at $5 10@$6 for Western; $5 65 for City; $6 for Excelsior; and $6 40 for Brandywine, ⅌ bbl.; sales 425 bbls. Buckwheat Flour is inactive at $3 75 @$4 12½ ⅌ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat has been rather more sought after, mainly by speculative buyers, at, however, a shade lower prices. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 62,500 bushels, including White Michigan at $2 37@$2 75; No. 1 Spring, in small lots, at $1 73@$1 80, the latter for fancy; No. 2 Spring at $1 62@$1 64; Amber State at $2 10@$2 13; and White California on private terms, ⅌ bushel. Corn has been decidedly brisker, the demand having been largely speculative, and prices have been quoted firmer. Sales have been reported since our last of 165,000 bushels at $1 12@$1 15 for unsound, and $1 15@$1 17, chiefly at $1 15@$1 16 for Mixed Western, afloat; $1 25 for White Western, ⅌ bushel. Rye has been inactive at drooping prices. Barley has been quiet but firm at $2 10@$2 20 for State, ⅌ bushel; sales, 4,800 bushels. Barley Malt has been lightly dealt in at $2 35@$2 40 ⅌ bushel. A more active business has been transacted in Oats, chiefly on speculative account, at very firm prices; sales, 187,000 bushels Western at 75c.@ bushel. The Albany *Argus* of this morning gives the following list of canal boats as having passed Fultonville during twenty-four hours, ending 1:30 P. M., Oct. 21, 1868:

Wheat—S. S. King, Buffalo; Capitola, Buffalo: W. Davis, Buffalo; Thorn & Marton, Syracuse; Milton E. Mirick, Syracuse; Ira, Oswego; Fred Delano, Buffalo; Susquehanna, Buffalo; Zouave, Buffalo; P. J. Newkirk, Buffalo; Harm & Port, Oswego; Louise Hall, Buffalo; Charles Shaver, Buffalo; H. C. Kruse, Buffalo; Bama Van Vliet, Buffalo; J. Carl Jackson, Buffalo; Minnie Firm, Buffalo; T. H. Patchin, Buffalo; A. Stacy, Buffalo; James A. Sweet, Buffalo; George Davison, Buffalo; A. S. Morgan, Buffalo; Lalla Rookh, Buffalo; Lady, Buffalo.

Corn—W. L. Bostwick, Buffalo; George W. Palmer, Buffalo; W. D. Hamlin, Buffalo; L. B. Arnold, Oswego; Matilda, Geneva; J. T. Rose, Buffalo; Horicon, Buffalo; Charles Bates, Buffalo; A. R. Sweet, Oswego; St. John, Buffalo; Harriet Barhydt, Buffalo.

Oats—H. H. Smith, Oswego; J. H. Dygert, Buffalo; Charles Shafer, Buffalo; Thomas P. Thorn, Buffalo; C. Tanner, Buffalo; Sands Cole, Buffalo.

Barley—Lizzie, Oswego; L. B. Robe, Buffalo; Geo. M. King, Buffalo; Amos Stacy, Buffalo; J. J. Rowland, Syracuse; St. Clair, Syracuse.

Rye—Mary Dunn, Buffalo; Lefa, Buffalo.

Lumber—Our Flag, Buffalo; J. W. Patrick, Buffalo; Sam & Hod, Oswego; Fort Sumter, Oswego; Carp, Buffalo; Wm. H. Carter, Buffalo; H & John, Buffalo; John Stuart, Oswego; M. A. Eno, Oswego; Geo. McChesney, Oswego; H. S. Stack, Oswego; Merritt & Alice, Buffalo; Henry Williamson, Buffalo; Josiah, Buffalo; W. B. Schobey, Oswego; F. Symonds, Lyons Falls; W. G. Gage, Oswego; Wm. E. Pope, Oswego; Henry Brooks, Buffalo; Monadnock, Buffalo; Henry & Helen, Lyons Falls; Russ Martin, Olean; Frank Thealt, Buffalo; Rosa Anna, Buffalo; Frank J. Tuttle, Buffalo; Fanny Mattison, Oswego.

Flour, &c.—C. J. Hill, Rochester; Roscoe Conkling, Lockport; Conrad Schoemaker, Phœnix; L.A. Hovey, Phœnix.

Staves—Jas. Sparker, Buffalo; R. Fanning, Buffalo.

Salt—O. Johnson, Syracuse; R. G. Briggs, Syracuse.

Ashes—Frank Brown, Syracuse.

Sundries—Josephine, Utica.

Apples—F. T. Clark, Utica.

Feed—Maggie Matthews, Buffalo.

Oil—Jas. H. Thorn, Buffalo.

Stone—T. Tyler, Buffalo.

The above list includes all that was received up to 4 P. M. yesterday.

HAY—North River bale has been plenty and quiet at 60c.@65c. for shipping, and 90c.@$1 25 for poor to choice, for local use, ⅌ 100 lbs. Straw continues quiet at 70c.@90c. for short and long ⅌ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been in moderate demand, including American at 10c.@25c. for new, and Foreign at 15c.@20c. ⅌ lb. We quote in detail thus: New-York State, good to prime new, 15c.@18c.; New-York State, choice to fancy new, 22c.@25c.; Eastern, good to prime new, 15c.@18c.; Eastern, prime to choice new, 20c.@22c.; Wisconsins, good to fancy, 15c.@23c.; Yearlings, of all grades, 5c.@20c.; Foreign, 15c.@20c. ⅌ lb.

LUMBER—In Albany, according to the *Argus*, the trade in all kinds of Lumber has been very lively. The attendance of buyers has been good, and several large purchases have been made, for re-shipment to Southern and foreign markets. The receipts have been fair, but will be checked by the advanced Western freights. Prices are very firm and though we do not change our figures, the bulk of the sales have been made at outside quotations. The market closed strong. The receipts of Lumber at Chicago for the week ending Oct. 17 were 21,498,000 feet, against 26,520,000 feet for the corresponding week in 1867. These figures would raise the aggregate receipts to about 850,000,000 feet, against 715,691,000 feet to a corresponding period in 1867. The shipments to Oct. 1, 1868, were 417,870,000 feet, against 350,136,000 feet in 1867. The stock on Oct. 1, 1868, was 321,489,000 feet.

The receipts of Lumber at Buffalo and Oswego for the weeks ending Oct. 12 and 19 were:

	Oct. 12, feet.	Oct. 19, feet.
Buffalo	*4,382,400	9,163,400
Oswego	6,028,800	6,119,100
Total	10,411,200	15,282,500

*Only five days of the week.

The receipts at Albany by the Erie and Champlain Canals for the second week of October were:

	Bds. & Sctl'g, ft.	Shingles, M.	Timber, c. ft.	Staves, lbs.
1868	17,544,200	515		790,000
1867	14,076,400	1,002	7,333	3,472,200

Of the Boards and Scantling received 11,417,400 feet were by the Erie, and 6,086,800 feet by the Champlain Canal.

The receipts at Albany by the Erie and Champlain Canals, from the opening of navigation to Oct. 15, were:

	Bds. & Sctl'g, ft.	Shingles, M.	Timber, c. ft.	Staves, lbs.
1868	345,525,500	35,906	65,686	26,633,400
1867	307,156,000	22,695	57,543	30,006,400

Lumber is being shipped freely at current quotations, which are well sustained. The supply of vessels is moderate.

MOLASSES—Continues quiet but steady, including Porto Rico at 48c.@58c.; Cuba at 35c.@55c.; English Islands at 57c.@58c. ⅌ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been in moderate request, including Spirits Turpentine at 44c.@45½c. ⅌ gallon; Crude at $3 75@$3 87; Resin at $2 45@$8 ⅌ 280 lbs.; Tar at $3 12@$3 62; Pitch at $3@$3 12 ⅌ bbl.

OILS—Continue inactive, including Crude Whale at $1 20@$1 25; Bleached Whale at $1 35@$1 40; Crude Sperm at $1 95@$2; Unbleached Whale at $2 15@$2 20; Lard Oil at $1 35@$2; Red Oil at 75c.@$1; Linseed Oil at 96c.@$1 02; Olive, $2 35@$2 40 ⅌ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Has been in rather better demand at 15½c.@16½c. for Crude in bulk; 20½c.@21c. for do. in bbls., and 28c.@31½c. for Refined in bond, ⅌ gallon.

POTATOES, &c.—Potatoes are quiet and unchanged. Sweets are in fair demand and higher We quote: Monitor, $1 25@$1 50; Buckeye, $1 50@$2 25; Peach Blows, $2 50@$3; Prince Alberts, $2@$2 25; Mercers, $2 50@$2 75; Jackson Whites, $2@$2 25; Delaware Sweet, $5@$5 50; Norfolk Sweet, $4 25@$4 75 ⅌ bbl. Onions, Red, $6@$6 50 ⅌ bbl.; Onions, White, $6 50@$7 ⅌ bbl.; Tomatoes, $1@$2 25 ⅌ basket; Marrow Squash, $1@$2 ⅌ bbl.; Cabbages, $6@$10 ⅌ 100; Russia Turnips, $2@$2 50 ⅌ bbl.; Pumpkins, $10@$14 ⅌ 100.

POULTRY AND GAME—The Poultry market continues over-supplied, with a dull and dragging trade. We quote: *Live Poultry*—Turkeys, ⅌ lb., 15c.@17c., Fowls, ⅌ lb., 13c.@14c.; Geese, ⅌ pair, $1 75@$2 50; Ducks, ⅌ pair, 70c.@80c.; Spring Chickens, ⅌ lb., 16c.@18c. *Game*—Pigeons, stall fed, ⅌ dozen, $3@$3 50; Pigeons, flight, ⅌ dozen, $1 25@$1 50; Woodcock, ⅌ pair, 75c.@88c.; English snipe, ⅌ dozen, $2@$2 25.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been much depressed in price, on very light trade. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,050 bbls., in lots, at $28 25@$28 50 for large and small lots of New Western Mess, closing at $28 25 cash; $28 37@$28 62 for small lots of Old Mess; $28@$28 50 for Prime Mess, and $24@$24 75 for Prime and Extra Prime, ⅌ bbl. Sales were also made of 250 bbls. new Mess, seller November, at $26 75 ⅌ bbl. Cut Meats continue quiet and irregular; sales equal to 125 packages, at 14c.@19c. for dry salted and pickled Hams; 12c.@13c. for Shoulders, ⅌ lb. Bacon has been inactive; 125 boxes Short Clear changed hands on private terms. Lard has been quiet and depressed. Sales have been reported since our last of 425 tierces and bbls. at 16½c.@18½c. for poor to choice, chiefly at 17½c.@18c. for fair to prime Steam, ⅌ lb. Beef is in slack request at $11@$19 for Plain Mess; $19@$23 50 for Extra do.; and $9@$11 for inferior grades of barreled Mess Beef; sales have been reported of 80 bbls. Tierce Beef continues dull, including New Prime Mess at $28@$29, and India Mess at $31@$33 ⅌ tierce. Beef Hams rule quiet at $25@$28 for Old Western, and $29@$33 for New, ⅌ bbl. The week's business in Butter and Cheese, Messrs. STABIN & FLOYD notice thus:

There has been nothing to vary the heavy dragging trade in Butter since our last report, receipts have been less, the total for the week, ending this day, being 9,857 packages, which has proved about sufficient to supply the consumptive requirements of this market. Much of the heavy blocks of Butter that have been held for higher prices, are now being worked off slowly at from 35c.@38c., buyers preferring fresh receipts at better prices. Fresh Pail Butters are nominally 5c. for selections, while the great bulk of that stock is readily sold at 35c.@45c., with occasional sales of extra at 50c. The stock of Butter is heavily aggregating in the Country under the direct influences of a decreased consumption, caused by high prices, and the large make of Fall Butter, sufficiently to give the death blow to the interests of the parties engaged in the speculation, and the effort to further stimulate prices. Our quotations are unchanged.

BUTTER.

Chemung, Sussex and Orange County dairies, firkins, ⅌ lb.	41 @43
Chenango, Delaware and Chautauqua County dairies, firkins, ⅌ lb.	40 @42
Cortland, Broome and Steuben County dairies, firkins ⅌ lb.	40 @41
Cattaraugus and Yates County dairies, firkins, ⅌ lb.	39 @40
Ordinary to Fair State dairies, firkins, ⅌ lb.	37 @38
State half firkin tubs. Extra, ⅌ lb.	42 @43
State half firkin tubs, Fair to Good, ⅌ lb.	37 @40
Welsh tubs, Lewis and Oswego County, ⅌ lb.	38 @40
Welsh tubs, Fair to Good State, ⅌ lb.	36 @38
State and Jersey, fresh pails, ⅌ lb.	35 @50
Pennsylvania, fresh pails ⅌ lb.	35 @50
Pennsylvania dairies, firkins, Good to Prime, ⅌ lb.	37 @38
Pennsylvania dairies, firkins, Ordinary, ⅌ lb.	33 @35
Western Reserve, firkins, Good to Prime, ⅌ lb.	33 @36
Illinois and Wisconsin, firkins, Good to Prime, ⅌ lb.	32 @35
Ordinary Western, firkins, Fair to Good, ⅌ lb.	28 @30
Common Western, ⅌ lb.	25 @27

Owing to the fact noted in our last report, that most of the exporters are now purchasing in the dairy districts direct from the factories, it is more difficult to give a correct report of the market value of Cheese, as it frequently occurs that prices are paid for all grades of stock outside of current rates here. The total receipts for the week ending this day are 32,897 boxes, a large portion of which is *en route* for Europe, and is not taken in store. The demand for all classes of trade has been quite active during the week, with occasional sales of fancy stock at 18c. We note an average advance of ¼c. ⅌ pound over our last week's quotations, at which the market closes firmly.

NEW CROP CHEESE.

Factory dairies, fancy and Cheddar shapes, ⅌ lb.	17 @18
Factory dairies, fair quality, ⅌ lb.	15 @16½
Farm dairies, fancy and extra quality, ⅌ lb.	16½@17½
Farm dairies, fair to good	15 @16
Orange County, Skimmed Cheese	8 @12

SUGARS—Have been in rather light demand and heavy. Sales have been reported since our last of 850 hhds. Cuba, &c., at from 10½c.@14½c., and 410 boxes Havana at 10½c.@13½c. ⅌ lb. Refined Sugars are in moderate demand at 13½c.@16c. ⅌ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Sales 53,000 lbs. Tallow at 13c.@13½c.; 69,000 lbs. Stearine at 18½c.@20½c., and 28,000 lbs. Grease at 10½c.@13½c. ⅌ lb.

WHISKY—Has been more freely offered and has been in less demand at $1 15@$1 20, chiefly at $1 17, free, ⅌ gallon. Sales 250 bbls.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, there were taken, by steamer, 200 bales Cotton and 1,500 boxes Cheese on private terms. For Glasgow, by steamer, 15,000 bushels Grain at 6¼d. ⅌ bushel. For London, 2,000 bbls. Flour were reported on private terms. Market, dull.

DRY GOODS.

ISAAC SMITH'S
SON & CO.
OFFER THE FOLLOWING GOODS OF THEIR WELL-KNOWN MANUFACTURE:
ALPACA UMBRELLAS, IN GREAT VARIETY.
GINGHAM UMBRELLAS, AMERICAN AND SCOTCH COVERINGS.
SILK UMBRELLAS, OF EVERY POSSIBLE VARIETY.

With NATURAL imported stick. Also, fine quality plain and carved IVORY handle. We have at all times the largest and best assorted stock of UMBRELLAS in this market.

No. 405 Broadway,
Near Walker-st.

A GREAT BIG
BLACK CAT
-alogue full of failures can be traced to the ruinous system of high prices and big profits.
F. B. DON'T SAIL IN THAT BOAT.
SPLENDID QUALITY MUSLINS, 10c. and 12½c.
MUSLINS ALMOST LIKE WAMSUTTAS, 12½c. & 15c.
BEST TROY PRINTS, 6c. MERRIMACKS, 12½c.
Also, from AUCTION, BIG LOTS ALPACAS, DRESS GOODS, MERINOS, FLANNELS, BLANKETS, &c., at nearly any price you wish.
FOSTER BROTHERS, 8TH-AV., NEAR 18TH-ST., and FOSTER BROTHERS, NO. 272 BLEECKER-ST.

COVERINGS FOR THE FEET,
IN ALL THEIR VARIETIES, AT
S. CANTRELL'S,
NO. 813 BROADWAY,
Between 11th and 12th sts.

JUST OPENED—A SMALL INVOICE OF London-made Umbrellas, in silk and alpaca; wholesale and retail. JOHN CATTNACH, trunk manufacturer and importer of articles for travelers, corner of Broadway and Wall-st.

FURS AND MANTILLA VELVET AT reduced prices; also Satins at $2 a yard, worth $3; Velvet Bonnets, $10, worth $20; children's hats. L. BINNS' Millinery, No. 577 Broadway.

DRESS TRIMMINGS, RIBBONS, VELVETS, laces and embroideries. New goods at attractive prices. ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st.

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FURNITURE. FURNITURE.
AT G. W. SNEDEN & CAMPBELL'S.
No. 263 Bowery, between Stanton and Houston sts.
We manufacture and sell all kinds of furniture, in suites or single pieces.
RETAIL AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.
Also mattresses, bedding, looking-glasses, &c.
Goods warranted and delivered free. Self-rocking and other cradles. Furniture made to order. Goods boxed for shipping. Note the number.

CARPETS AND FURNITURE.
Housekeepers supplied with Carpets, Furniture, Bedding, &c., on easy terms; monthly payments taken; great chance for housekeepers.
D. KELLY & CO., corner 25th-st. and 6th-av.

OFFICE FURNITURE FOR SALE.—ONE iron safe, Lillie's burglar proof; one large iron safe; desks, sofa, chairs, drugget and one Franklin stove, not much used. Apply, between the hours of 10 and 12 o'clock, at Room No. 15, No. 46 Exchange-place.

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IRON WORKS,
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D. D. BADGER, President. N. CHENY, Vice-Pres't.
Fire-proof buildings of every description, and every kind of iron work for building purposes, also for bridges.

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SLOTE & JANES.
Stationers, Printers and Blank Book Manufacturers,
No. 93 Fulton-st.

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In order to apply for a patent, send a model of your invention to MUNN & CO., No. 37 Park-row, New-York, with the first installment of Government and Stamp fees, $16, and full particulars of the invention. Send for pamphlet containing Law and full instructions, free. Consultation free. Established twenty-five years—SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN—the best Illustrated Weekly Mechanical paper. $3 a year.

GOODSPEED'S GOLDEN FOUNTAIN PENS.—60 lines written with one pen of ink; no blotting; one dozen assorted samples sent for 25 cents; agents make $10 a day. Address GOODSPEED & CO., No. 37 Park-row, New-York.

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, OCT. 23, 1868.

Amusements this Evening.

PIKE'S OPERA HOUSE.
23d-st., corner 8th-av.
LA GRANDE DUCHESSE DE GEROLSTEIN. Characters by Mlle. Tostee, Mlle. Lambele, M. Aujac, M. Leduc, M. Duchesne, M. Guidon and others.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
HUMPTY DUMPTY. Characters by Mr. Geo. L. Fox, Mr. F. Lacy, Mr. C. K. Fox, Mlle. Laurent, Mrs. C. Edmonds, Miss E. Harrison, Mr. F. Sinclair and others.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
RICHELIEU. Leading character by Edwin Forrest, supported by an excellent cast.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THE HONEYMOON. Characters by Messrs. J. W. Wallack, Chas. Fisher, J. H. Stoddard, J. B. Polk, A. W. Young, Geo. Holland, Miss Rose Eytinge, Mrs. Clara Jennings, Miss Annie Ward, Mrs. Sefton and others.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
14th-st. and Irving-place.
GRAND CONCERT. Artists: Miss Kellogg, Mme. Gebele, Messrs. Lotti, Petrelli, Coletti and others.

FRENCH THEATRE.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
GENEVIEVE DE BRABANT. Characters by Mlle. Desclauzas, Mlle. Fontanel, Mlle. Rose Bell, Messrs. Gabel, Corrier, Beckers, Bourgoin and others.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND THEATRE.
Broadway, corner of 30th-st.
Afternoon—ASMODEUS and BONNY FISHWIFE—Evening—IXION, THE MAN AT THE WHEEL and THE WATER WITCHES. GRAND EXHIBITION OF CURIOSITIES. Open day and evening.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway, near Broome-st.
NO THOROUGHFARE and THRICE MARRIED. Leading characters by Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Florence.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.
7th-av., near 58th-st.
POPULAR GARDEN CONCERTS. By a grand Orchestra, under the direction of Theo. Thomas.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
THE CRIMSON SHIELD. Introducing a brilliant ballet company.

BRYANTS' MINSTREL HALL.
14th-st., near 3d-av.
LUCREZIA BORGIA, (Burlesque,) VOCALISTS, HUMORISTS, &c.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
No. 585 Broadway.
BARBER BROWN, OR THE PACIFIC SLOPER. Negro Comicalities, &c.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS.
No. 720 Broadway.
GRAND DUTCH S. Vocalists, Humorists, &c.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
EQUESTRIAN AND GYMNASTIC PERFORMANCES.

EUROPEAN CIRCUS.
34th-st., corner Broadway.
ACROBATIC AND EQUESTRIAN PERFORMANCE.

ALLEMANIA HALL.
No. 18 East 16th-st.
GEOLOGICAL EXHIBITION OF EARTH AND MAN, WITH LECTURE.

NEW APOLLO HALL.
28th-st., corner Broadway.
COMIC PERFORMANCE. By James Taylor.

FIFTH-AVENUE ART GALLERY.
5th-av., corner 14th-st.
EXHIBITION OF JEROME THOMPSON'S PAINTING "HOME, SWEET HOME."

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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the Times are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

GENERAL.

The latest dispatches from Cuba represent that a formidable insurrection exists in the Province of Yumas. The rebels are committing depredations of a very serious nature, and are impressing into their service all able-bodied men whom they encounter. The negroes of that section are very much alarmed and are fleeing in all directions. In the vicinity of La Vegita, plantations have been destroyed, houses and mills burned and the country left desolate. The insurrectionists have issued a proclamation calling upon the negroes to rise and murder the whites.

William J. Steele, a young man occupying a responsible position in the Chicago Post Office, was arraigned on Monday, charged with purloining letters that had passed through his hands, and abstracting money therefrom. Steele had, a year ago, been promoted to the post of confidential clerk in the office. In the possession of the culprit when arrested were found over 160 letters, which had contained sums varying from 10 cents up to $10 and $12. The greater part were directed to "Brick Pomeroy," while quite a number were mailed to the proprietor of a gift enterprise in La Crosse, Wis. He was held for trial.

A prominent officer of the army commanding in Texas, in a private letter to a friend at the North, says that in the northeastern part of that State the rebels are organizing regiments, pretending that it is by authority of Gen. Reynolds and other commanders, and ostensibly to protect themselves against the Indians, but really to drive out all the United States troops and Union men in the southern section of the State. The Colonel commanding has, by proclamation, forbidden the organization of men in this section. Among the prominent men named as leaders in this movement is Ex-Gov. Throckmorton.

A party of ten men from Lawrence, Kansas, were recently attacked by seventy-five Indians near Fort Lyons, and robbed of all their stock and valuables. The Indians also took captive a lady and her infant child, who were with the party. The lady had the money with her belonging to the family. She wrote the following to her husband on a card, which was afterward picked up: "Dick: Nellie and I are prisoners. They are going to keep us if we live. Save us if you can. We are with them. Signed, Clara Blair." The child was sleeping in its mother's arms when they were captured.

Capt. Mitchell, commander of the United States steamer *Saginaw*, was murdered in San Francisco on Tuesday night. When the body was discovered it had been rifled of all valuables.

The St. Johns Boat Crew, of New-Brunswick, is to be presented with $2,000 in gold by the citizens of that city, and the Common Council has been requested to have a medal made and presented to them to commemorate their victory over the champion oarsmen of America in their recent contest at Springfield, Mass.

Our Caracas correspondent, writing under date of Oct. 8, reports Venezuela tranquil. The States of Barquisimeto and Zulia, which had not acceded at first to the new order of affairs, have finally reached an understanding with the Caracas Government. Gen. Sutherland seemed willing to renounce the Presidency of the last-named State and retire to Europe.

The Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company, through its President, has entered a protest against any further payment of the tax levied by the last Legislature of Delaware on travel, and its refusal to longer collect it from travelers crossing the State, those entering it from other States, or leaving it for other States. The United States Supreme Court has already decided the tax on travelers by States to be illegal.

Additional particulars from authoritative sources relative to the earthquake which visited California on Wednesday have been received in this City. The first shock was felt in San Francisco about 8 o'clock in the morning, and several other shocks occurred during the day. Buildings constructed on solid ground suffered but little, but many buildings erected on made ground were considerably shattered. The City Hall and Custom-house suffered sufficiently to render them insecure, and have been vacated. The total damage in San Francisco is estimated at $300,000. The shocks were felt in other portions of the State, but no details have been received.

The New-England Cotton Manufacturers' Association, comprising upward of one hundred cotton mill managers, held its semi-annual meeting in Boston on Wednesday. The subjects of drawing-frames and rolls, card clothing, oil distribution in the mills, and other matters of interest to manufacturers were discussed. Much valuable information relative to the manufacture of cotton has been elicited at the previous meetings, and published in permanent form.

The annual meeting of the American Antiquarian Society, was held at Worcester, Mass., on Wednesday, President Stephen Salisbury in the chair. The reports of the Council, Treasurer and Librarian were read, and a board of officers chosen for the ensuing year. The only changes made were the election of James Lennox, of New-York, Vice-President, in place of the late Gov. Lincoln, and Henry Chapin member of the Council, in place of John P. Bigelow, resigned.

On Tuesday night, five men armed with revolvers, jumped on board the canal-boat *Somerset* as it was passing under a bridge a few miles east of Buffalo, and threatening the captain and steersman with their weapons, robbed them of about $100 in money and some clothing. No clue to the robbers has been found.

A very sad calamity occurred at Peabody, Mass., Tuesday afternoon, Three of the children of Byron Goodell—a boy and girl, (twins,) 5 years old, and a girl of 3—set fire to his barn while playing with matches, and were burned to death with it. The mother discovered the fire soon after it broke out, but was utterly powerless to save her children.

The receipts of barley at Albany, for the seventy-two hours ending Tuesday night, was sixty-nine cars and 223 bags.

The Protestant Episcopal Convention held their thirteenth day's session yesterday, and a general desire was exhibited to push business through with a view of adjourning *sine die* on Tuesday. A report, very favorable to the organization, touching the progress of Protestantism in Italy, received much attention and elicited a resolution which was an expression of gratitude to God for the growing manifestation of a disposition in the members of the Church in Italy to magnify the authority of the Word of God. The canon bearing on the Tyng case produced an interesting discussion, which, however, had no practical result.

Last evening there was a large Grant and Griswold meeting held at the Cooper Institute, under the auspices of Mount Carmel American Protestant Encampment No. 1, of New-York. Appropriate resolutions were adopted, and addresses were delivered by Jas. Nicholson, P. R. G. M.; P. R. G. M. McKinley, Rev. Lucius H. King, and other gentlemen.

At the anniversary meeting of the Evangelical Education Society in connection with the Protestant Episcopal Church, which was held in the Church of the Ascension last evening, appeals for pecuniary aid on behalf of the Association were made by Bishop McIlvaine and others, and the audience liberally responded.

The examination in the case of Benj. B. Rosenberg, charged with dealing in fraudulent naturalization papers, set down for 2 P. M. yesterday, before United States Commissioners Osborn, was postponed till Saturday.

The Polytechnic Branch of the American Institute held a meeting last evening in Room No. 24 Cooper Institute. Prof. S. D. Tillman presided, and Mr. Chas. E. Emery read an elaborate paper, suggesting important improvements in the uses of steam.

Yesterday, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, Judge Barnard directed the jury to acquit Police Sergt. Robt. McCready, who was on trial for seriously assaulting a citizen, by reason of an error in the indictment, where the name of the complainant was misspelled. A new trial will be held next term.

Four prisoners were yesterday tried in the Court of General Sessions for larceny. Two were sent to the State Prison—one for two years and six months, and another for one year and six months. Two children, one a boy and the other a girl, were sent to the House of Refuge. The Court then adjourned until this morning.

Cotton was more active but cheaper yesterday. There was also more doing in Breadstuffs. Flour and Wheat were quoted lower; Corn firmer; Oats buoyant. Provisions and Groceries attracted less attention. Freights dull.

Receipts of beef cattle, sheep and swine are unusually large. The number for the weekly supply consists of 7,600 beef cattle; 73 milch cows; 1,580 veal calves; 42,923 sheep and lambs, and 29,155 swine. The supply of beef cattle exceeds the requirements of the trade. Transactions are fairly active, with a downward tendency in prices. The best droves find a ready market, at 14c.@16c. ℔ lb., net weight. A very few selected bullocks have been sold at 16½c. ℔ lb. There are large numbers of inferior and thin cattle which are worked off slowly at 9c.@12c. ℔ lb., net weight. Many are sold by the head, at a cheap rate. The sheep market is dull with depressed prices. 42,900 sheep for the supply of one week is quite too heavy for the trade. A great many sheep are so thin and poor that sellers are required to dispose of them for about what their pelts are worth. Prices range from 3c.@5c., live weight. A portion of the best droves bring 5½c.@6½c. ℔ lb. Lambs, 6c.@7½c. There is but little activity in the Swine market. Such hogs as are received sell for 8c.@9c.@9½c. ℔ lb., live weight. The same quality of hogs dressed will sell for about 1½c.@2c. ℔ lb. above the live weight price.

The South Self-Governing.

The Southern Democratic journals are agreed on two points: one, that Congress, by reconstruction, has established the most odious despotism ever known; the other, that every reconstructed State may, by proper management, be carried for Seymour and Blair.

Even in Louisiana and South Carolina, where the colored element preponderates, the Democrats boast of their ability to carry their ticket. In Alabama, Georgia, North Carolina and Arkansas the same view is urged by the organs of the same party. The assertion is everywhere made that these States are secure for the Democracy, and that they are so because the white population in each possesses the power of determining the result.

We submit that these pretensions are incompatible with the protests against oppression which are sent northward for political effect. Either the boasting to which we refer is hollow and false, or the system organized under the Reconstruction acts is one that admits of the freest exercise of self-government. If the whites, who in half of the South are a minority, still control elections, they cannot be tyrannized over very dreadfully, and if in the other, where they are a majority, they are united in support of the Democracy, they already have what they profess to want—white men's government. In neither case is negro suffrage the means of inflicting wrong upon the white people.

Of course, there is one method of explaining the confidence avowed by Southern Democrats which they will indignantly resent. When, for example, a Louisiana Democrat declares that, with moderate effort on the part of his friends, the colored majority may be overcome, it is possible that he relies upon the sufficiency of plans like that which was developed in Opelousas to accomplish their purpose. If the enemies of reconstruction, while shouting themselves hoarse against its despotic iniquities, succeed in intimidating the freedmen, or in defrauding them out of their votes, or in killing those who can be neither intimidated nor defrauded, they may verify their predictions and give the electoral vote of their State to the party of revolution.

If this hypothesis be resented as unjust and untrue, our Southern opponents cannot hope to convince the country that their section has been very grossly maltreated in the matter of reconstruction. They are, according to their own showing, in the perfect possession of self-government. Congress has not reduced them to vassalage. It has not established negro supremacy. On the contrary, it has placed political power where it should be—in the hands of the whole people. Disfranchisement, therefore—excepting only in Louisiana—is a myth. And the great outcry about oppression is a cheat and a lie.

What is really meant by those who complain is, that they are wronged in not being permitted to tyrannize over their neighbors. Their rebel spirit revolts against the enfranchisement of loyalty. They cannot hope to bring back the time when every white man was free to flog his slave; but they desire the next best thing—a system under which the freedmen would be politically powerless. That is the idea of liberty entertained by Southern Democrats.

The reconstructed States now have self-government, and the Republican Party will take care that that right is not infringed.

Grant and Southern Quiet.

Nothing short of the triumphant election of Gen. Grant will restore good order to the Southern people. By triumphant we mean that the popular decision in his favor on the 3d of November should be so overwhelming as to silence all serious opposition to his administration; all hope of future Democratic interference with the rebel element in the late Confederate States and in the State of Kentucky. The present condition of things in that quarter is most deplorable. It has been growing from bad to worse ever since the Fourth of July Convention, and would become intolerable to every Union white man and destructive to the civil rights of the whole negro population in the contingency of Seymour's election. These are truths, on information which no one dare question, that lose none of their grave importance because the chances of such a contingency have been greatly lessened by the October elections. They are truths which should inspirit every friend of Grant and Peace to redoubled efforts through the next ten days to render the result of the contest, if possible, thoroughly and literally unanimous in all the States of the North. It may be too much to hope that the Border States of Delaware and Maryland will vote for Grant, but, with these exceptions, no electoral vote north or west of the Ohio River should be cast for Seymour and a second rebellion. Our present conviction is that no such vote will be cast, but to make this sure, the Republicans of New-York, New-Jersey and Connecticut must strive to emulate each other to make their decision as emphatic as the verdict rendered by Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana.

A friend who listened a few nights since to a speech from Col. Brown, of Kentucky, on Staten Island, tells us that he was never so deeply impressed with the gravity of the consequences to the Southern people, loyal as well as disaffected, dependent upon this election, as by the plain, straightforward and really alarming narrative of this gentleman—an authority of practical experience, unquestioned veracity, and of brave and outspoken candor—of the condition of society, social as well as political, in his own and other Southern States, through many of which he has recently traveled. Col. Brown expresses his honest conviction that if Grant should fail to be made President, and Seymour placed in the Presidency, as the nominee and creature of the rebel element, the intestine conflict not between races alone, but between the whole loyal people, including the enfranchised freedmen and the unreconstructed rebels, will at once become bloody and terrible, and must result in the extermination of one or the other party; for the loyalists of both colors have made up their purpose to protect and defend themselves to the death, if all hope is lost to them of Government protection.

The Old Guard and the Democratic Reserves.

"Bring up the reserves!" shouts the *World*, with a grand display of military analogies. "When the famous Old Guard of Napoleon came thundering to the front," the journalist reminds us, "it was a signal that the decisive hour was at hand—that victory was about to perch on the banners of a conquering host." Therefore, now bring up the Democratic reserves—the Old Guard of the party, "to be used only in the supreme crisis!"

There is something extremely absurd in these frantic attempts of the *World* to make a sensation. A week ago, and for some days thereafter, it was frantic with fear. Never was a newspaper more completely frightened. It saw nothing but defeat before its party. It declared that had its counsel been followed by the New-York Convention, a splendid reserve of strength might have been drawn from the ranks of the Conservative Republicans, without whose help the Democracy could not hope to triumph. It insisted, moreover, that the course of the Convention had alienated this class—that the party is wholly without reserves—and that nothing less than the nomination of a new ticket could render victory possible. For four or five days in succession, the *World* shrieked in this strain, to the intense disgust of every other Democratic journal in the land.

Now, in blissful obliviousness of these despondent sayings, the *World* screams that its party is on the eve of victory, and bids its captains "bring up the reserves," "the Old Guard," that "a new harvest of glory" may be reaped forthwith.

But where are the reserves, and of whom are they constituted? The identical oracle which to-day asserts their readiness for service lamented, three days ago, that they had no existence. There could be no reserve force, it then said, save that which War Democrats and moderate Republicans might furnish, and these could not be hoped for while Blair remained upon the ticket. But Blair remains; the fatal blunder arraigned by the *World* is uncorrected; the War Democrats and Conservative Republicans are all for Grant, and therefore, according to the *World's* own showing, the reserves which, with a flourish of trumpets, it proposes to bring into action have no existence outside of the journalist's imagination. In fact, we have but to turn to last Friday's *World* to prove that the loud boasting of yesterday's *World* is as meaningless as its call for reserves. It demonstrated that under certain then existing conditions of the canvass, Democratic victory is impossible; and as these conditions are unchanged, all talk about a new harvest of Democratic glory is downright nonsense.

As to the Old Guard of the Democracy, we are reminded regularly by a periodical issued from the office of the *Day Book* that the Copperheads alone have a right to the name. The *Old Guard* proper continues to denounce the war as unrighteous, the abolition of slavery as a monstrous wrong, and the war debt as a swindle; and the constituents of the *Old Guard* are in the front of the battle. They constructed the Democratic platform, nominated the candidates, guided the canvass in its early stages, and are to a man down upon the *World*. They failed to elect Vallandigham, however, and they will yet more signally fail to save Seymour and Blair.

Defeat Confessed.

More candid than the Democratic Committee, the Southern adherents of the rebel cause make no attempt to conceal the loss of the campaign. Their solicitude is now confined to the voting in their respective States. The general result they regard as already fixed. "We consider the election of Grant to be certain," says the Petersburg (Va.) *Index*, while keeping at its head the Democratic ticket; and so say a score of others, themselves similarly committed. The Southern malcontents plainly see that the game begun so defiantly in the New-York Convention has gone against them.

Mr. John Forsyth, in the Mobile *Register*, has arrived at the same conclusion. He was sanguine until Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana sent forth their verdict, and he is too experienced as a politician, too shrewd as a journalist, to mistake its meaning. "The Democratic Party is beaten," he declares in the *Register* of the 17th, and among the causes he assigns for the fact, is the alleged cowardice of the Northern Democratic leaders, who refused to admit Southern speakers to their meetings.

> "Southern speakers have been dissuaded from taking the stump in Pennsylvania and Ohio through timidity. While the writer was in Milwaukee there was a large Democratic meeting, and although the Democrats of that city generally desired him to address it, and tell the true story of the Southern condition, a few timid leaders objected on the score of impolicy, and of course he did not speak. The same thing has befallen Messrs. Langdon and Manning, who were sent to the East at the cost of the Democratic clubs of this city."

Mr. B. H. Hill, it will be remembered, contradicted the Times when we mentioned the fact adduced by Mr. Forsyth. The latter, however, does his Northern friends injustice. Men who patted Wade Hampton on the back, and go into ecstasies over Seymour on the stump, could have no moral or political objection to Forrest or Forsyth, Semmes or Hill. They considered simply the inexpediency of the thing, and concluded—rightly, we think—that Copperhead orators were quite enough of a load for the party.

For our part, we regret the decision to which Mr. Forsyth objects. If Wade Hampton could have been induced to repeat his Union-square speech in every Northern town, and every Northern paper could have found room for Mr. Hill's epistles to the Times, the Democratic Party would be even worse off than it is. The more the country witnesses the insolence of the Southern spirit and the unreasonableness of the Southern demands, the more inflexible is its purpose to uphold the authority and work of the National Government.

Fraudulent Naturalization Papers.

Our reports yesterday showed that an agent of the Democratic Union General Committee, who has had charge of the naturalization business in which Democratic Committees and Judges have been so extensively engaged, was on Wednesday arrested upon a charge of having been engaged in the issuing of fraudulent papers. This announcement may have excited a smile at the idea that any one who should have committed such frauds could possibly be punished in the City of New-York under our present judicial system. If this arrest was made under State laws, and the matter was to be investigated before any one of our State Judiciary in this City, we should ourselves pay very little attention to the intimation that such a proceeding had been put on foot. But the present case wears a different aspect, for the arrest has been made under a statute of the United States, and the matter will be investigated before the Courts of the United States.

The act under which this arrest was made is the act of March 3, 1813. It provides for the naturalization of aliens by the District Courts of the United States, and also that "every Court of record in any State, having common law jurisdiction and a seal and clerk," shall be considered a District Court for that purpose. The thirteenth section of the act then provides as follows: "If any person shall falsely make, forge or counterfeit, or cause or procure to be falsely made, forged or counterfeited, any certificate or evidence of citizenship referred to in this act, or shall pass, utter or use as true any false, forged or counterfeited certificate of citizenship, or shall make sale or dispose of any certificate of citizenship to any person other than the person for whom it was originally issued, and to whom it may of right belong," such person shall be guilty of felony and be punished by imprisonment at hard labor for not less than three, nor more than five years, or by a fine of from $500 to $1,000.

If the effect of putting this statute in operation shall be to deprive Tammany Hall of the invaluable services of its agent for from three to five years, it will be a result at which honest voters will have little cause for sorrow.

There is another feature of this law to which attention may well be directed. It will be seen that not only is this statute directed against those who are guilty of the offence with which this agent is charged, viz., that of being engaged in the forgery of naturalization papers, but that every one who "*uses as true*" any false naturalization paper is liable to the same punishment. It would be very well, we think, to have this section of the law printed in large letters, and put up at every place of registry in New-York or Brooklyn on the next days of registration, as well as at the election. Any application to have a name registered which was based on such a false paper would be a using of it as true; and if one or two scoundrels could be hauled up for presenting such papers, so that the whole gang of fraudulent voters should understand that they were incurring the risk of such penalties, which were to be enforced by District-Attorneys and before Judges who do not hold their offices at the bidding of fraudulent voters, and who are not "coming before the people" again for reelection—let such an understanding once be prevalent and the vote of New-York City and Brooklyn will fall many thousand short of what it is now expected to be, and the majority for Seymour and Blair will fall short in the corresponding ratio.

How to Obtain a Fair Price for our Breadstuffs.

If there is a deficient crop of the cereals in England and in portions of Europe devoted to this culture, the deficiency will almost necessarily cause a large demand from the United States. We have taken great pains to be informed accurately of the situation, as to which we have from time to time presented our views. The facts of the case warranted the confidence we have expressed that such demand will sooner or later, in advance of the world's harvest of 1869, be sufficient to take as much of our surplus grain as can be conveniently spared after our farmers shall have laid by a sufficient quantity to carry this country through that period when the crops of 1869 are being hardened for the most economical use. We repeat what we have often advised on this head, that the habit of thus storing a portion of each year's supply to lap over upon the succeeding year, cannot be disregarded without loss and danger. The policy is important for individual and for general safety, and how to store grain with this view should engage earnest deliberation. In California, where a Winter rainy season prevails, wheat unthreshed cannot be left safely in stacks, and we suppose that the want of good barns, known to exist there, is felt in all the newly-settled portions of the United States. Extensive damage occurred about twelve years ago in Illinois, owing to severe rains, to corn and wheat, gathered not only in cribs poorly roofed, but also in heaps protected on the sides by fencing, but not roofed. Such rains seem to have occurred at stated intervals about seven years apart, commencing as far back as the memory of the oldest inhabitant reaches, and they are attributed by meteorologists to some supposed magnetical influence, by which the rainy season of the Pacific coast is periodically shifted over upon the Valley of the Mississippi. We have seen heaps of corn so damaged at the termination of these rains as to constitute a perfectly black mass. In ordinary Winters this exposure is unattended with such serious injury, but extensive buildings for safely storing the few of our agricultural products, which can be kept for more than a season, is a want to which every prudent farmer will direct his attention, so that he may contribute to his own and the country's solidity. The want of such structures will doubtless compel a large number to throw their produce upon the market at the first opportunity. Upon this improvidence and that which is prevalent in all communities from ordinary causes, many purchasers of grain base their operations with a certainty which is sometimes disappointed by speculators. The Exchange at Chicago is afflicted with gamblers in grain, who sell long or short according to their bent, and frequently they are of benefit to such farmers as are able to hold their crops until the market favors a sale. A "corner" in Indian corn was on foot during the past week at Chicago, so that whoever held it could obtain above a dollar a bushel during the floating of the bubble, after which it was expected to go instantly back to near ninety cents in that market. Gold experiences the same vicissitudes in New-York, and it is probable that in New-Orleans the same persons who manipulate in these directions would distinguish themselves at faro. The abundance of money favors operations for holding grain, but it is impossible in our situation to prevent, if it were policy to prevent, its reaching the seaboard in quantities short of what will produce a glut. If the theory is correct that the supply of food on the other side of the Atlantic is below the average, the price of our food exports will probably rule higher during the last six months of the season than for what remains of the first.

It is noticed in England that notwithstanding a drought, the most severe of this century, or indeed, of any time, the farmers there who hold not over six months' supply of food, are throwing their wheat upon the market, influenced by the necessity to raise money to pay their rents, and by the overwhelming interest pervading all classes to press down prices and obtain the large supplies required from foreign countries at the lowest cost. The French, wanting grain, with a keen view to the situation, open their ports to importations of the cereals free of duty after the 1st of October, and then produce a glut of flour in Paris with a view to remove the local apprehension which the order would occasion as to make the price at which the outside world is expected to supply their wants. The French and English can unquestionably do this now, whether their recent harvests are large or small, or whether neighboring markets are fully or scantily supplied, inasmuch as the new crops answer immediate wants, and the deficiency of food for cattle, sheep and hogs has the effect to force upon the market a very large and cheap supply of butchers' meats. The fear now quite general in Great Britain that late potatoes will not keep, will force them into early consumption. The interest which is general throughout the United Kingdom to keep down prices, is thus advanced for the time being by circumstances which in the end will add to the distress.

Whether prices have now touched bottom or not depends for the time being on the course of the English market, although later this will not be so. It is estimated that nearly one-seventh of every crop of grain grown in England will be required for seed. The Fall planting season, which begins in September and continues through October and most of November, is later than usual, owing to the baked condition of the soil, and it will no doubt be necessary to plant more Spring wheat in February and March than usual, although the crop of the latter this year generally failed. The ground now needs much rain to prepare it for wheat, but a large demand for seed wheat will exist, not sufficient, however, to produce a scarcity in their markets.

The English, as the Fall season advances, will wish to add largely to their stock on hand, inasmuch as the wheat ports on the Baltic and some of those in other countries are closed with ice in Winter.

The tendency in England is toward living from hand to mouth, but as the localities which are reliable for supplies this year are fewer than usual, the risk will scarcely be run of being limited to those which remain open during the Winter. The object will be to maintain prices at the lowest point which will keep up their imports of food at the quantity which safety demands, keeping in view the necessity of having sufficient Winter stores.

They will, from the circumstances we have mentioned, be able to bridge over the first half of the season without much difficulty, but for the residue of it up to the time of the next harvest, they will encounter a class of holders who are not driven by the want of ample granaries, or the fear of rains, or by a needy condition, to throw their stock upon the market, but who, knowing full well the folly of playing into the hands of those who have to provide for an unusual want from limited districts, will hold it until they can obtain remunerative prices. This is unquestionably the policy now of our farming interest. Our present crops of the cereals and of cotton, if wisely handled, will add largely to the substantial well-being of all the great interests of the country.

MINOR TOPICS.

The ex-rebels of Louisiana seem determined to butcher all the Republican office-holders in that State. In addition to the murder within the last few days of Sheriff Pope and Judge Chase, we have this morning a dispatch telling of the murder of Sheriff Saulet and Justice Gray. It will not be long until the rebels find out that they are going a trifle too far in this business.

A correspondent asks us what is Mr. Seward's position in the pending political canvass. We do not know. Judging from his well-known principles, from his course during the war, and from his general character, we can scarcely doubt that he prefers the election of Grant and Colfax to that of Seymour and Blair. But we agree with our correspondent that if this is so, Mr. Seward himself ought to say so. No man can afford, either in justice to his country or to himself, to be neutral in such a contest as this, and Mr. Seward, in view of his past career, can afford this less than any other man in the country. He can much better afford to resign his place in the Cabinet, than not to express his opinions in the pending election. We hope he will take, or make, some occasion for doing so yet before the canvass is over,—though the time is getting short.

The dispatch concerning the California earthquake from the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce to the Chamber of Commerce of this City, puts the loss of life and property by Wednesday's convulsion at small figures. Only a few poorly constructed buildings were injured, and four lives lost in San Francisco. California, like all the other countries of the Pacific coast of North and South America, has always been liable to shocks of earthquake; but we have no historical record of any great cataclasm.

During the present contest, has the danger of the repudiating policy of the Democratic Party to our banking institutions, and especially our Savings Banks, been sufficiently kept before the people? Do the working and industrious classes of our people understand that our Savings Banks are large holders of Government Securities, and that the interest of every depositor is at stake and intimately connected with the welfare of these institutions? Does every depositor in our Savings Banks understand that the thrift and the success of these institutions depend to a great extent on the good faith and honesty of the Government? It is generally understood that the depositors in our Savings Banks are the true *bondholders* against which such a Democratic hue and cry has been raised. We believe that if the people understood these things, the State of New-York would give Grant a majority of fifty thousand.

Money was reported very brisk in Wall-street most of yesterday. The City bank clearances reached the unusual aggregate of $165,000,000. Some encouraging symptoms of returning ease were visible toward the close of business hours.

The members of the Bar in this City, of all political parties, have offered Attorney-General Evarts a complimentary banquet, in honor of the patriotic spirit he has shown in accepting, at serious sacrifice to himself, the position of law officer of the Government. The invitation has been accepted. There is no doubt that Mr. Evarts deserves a great deal of credit for the ability he has displayed in holding Mr. Johnson to the paths of legality and peace ever since the resignation of Attorney-General Stanbery.

Secretary McCulloch has given a vivid illustration of his profound anxiety for a proper administration of the Internal Revenue laws, by rejecting the nomination of B. F. Tracy, Esq., to be Supervisor of this District. The wretched pretext by which he seeks to excuse this act, will deceive nobody. Mr. Tracy is unquestionably an able, upright, energetic District-Attorney, and can do the country very essential service in that position. But if Mr. McCulloch thinks so highly of him as he professes, he would scarcely refuse to enlarge his sphere of usefulness as he has done. Under the new Revenue law, the post of Supervisor stands next, in point of power and ability to promote the public interests, to that of Commissioner of Internal Revenue. The making of the law will depend almost entirely on the manner in which the office of Supervisor is filled and its duties performed. For the Secretary to pretend that he will not put into that place the best man who can be got to accept it, because some other department of the Government needs him more, is sheer nonsense, and will deceive nobody. This is not the real reason of Mr. Tracy's rejection. What that reason is, time will probably disclose.

The Money pressure in Wall-street the past few days has been the topic in financial circles; and the disreputable means employed to intensify the stringency have been very plainly and pointedly commented on. Fund, Stock and commercial values have been seriously damaged, and business operations gravely embarrassed by the forced activity in the loan market. It was encouraging, however, to note that there was a much more confident temper in the dealings, both at the Government and the Stock Boards, yesterday; and it was quite generally predicted that the temporary closeness and disturbance would speedily give way to the legitimate tendencies of street trade, which are unquestionably in an opposite direction.

Tammany has issued an address, which says that the Democratic Party upholds the financial credit of the nation, and befriends the poor. The way of doing these fine things is by repudiating the debt and giving the laborer a depreciated currency.

Gold again fell off yesterday, on an active market. The lowest figures of the day were 135⅛@135¼, and the closing quotations were 135⅜@135½. A single firm, (Messrs. Cowing, Johnston & Co.,) bought the $300,000 of Government Gold at 135 55-100 to 135 57-100, which rates were rather more than the average price of the day. The aggregate of the bids was fully one and a half millions. The Gold Exchange Bank Clearances ran up to one hundred and twenty millions.

There is no doubt that there will soon be a battle between the two prize fighters, O'Baldwin and Wormald, unless the Detectives and the Police take the trouble to track them in such a way as to prevent it. The English Police, aided by the Courts, have almost entirely stopped the brutal sport in England. The same thing can be done in this country.

Hoffman is the friend of the poor man. And so is Seymour. And so is Belmont. And so is Blair. And so are John Morrissey, Fernando Wood, and S. S. Cox. And so are all the Democratic members of the Common Council. And so, everywhere, are all the Democratic leaders, who grow fat by devouring poor men, and greasing them with flattery before swallowing them.

The Wilmington (N. C.) *Star* is enraged at the idea of an American flag being erected over the City Hall of that place, and calls upon the people to put down a party that could be guilty of such an outrage by voting for Seymour. This is as good a reason as can be given for voting the Democratic ticket.

The Episcopal Convention have elected as Bishop of Oregon, Rev. Dr. Morris, a native of Philadelphia, but for many years connected with St. Luke's Church, Germantown. He is in the prime of life, and is a man of great energy, fine executive ability, and large missionary spirit. The great satisfaction manifested by the Lower House at his nomination by the Bishops was, no doubt, due in part to the fact that it had been whispered around that a Western clergyman, who was obnoxious to many of the members, would be nominated. On this account the nomination and election of a man so universally esteemed as Mr. Morris was highly satisfactory.

The Savannah *Republican* advises the Southern people to resign themselves to "four years more of oppression under the rule of Grant." There is no necessity for any such advice. President Grant will be the best friend of the South. And the Southern people will find it out long before his administration is over.

What are earthquakes doing in California? Have they not mistaken their latitude a little? It is well enough for them to give the little republics of South America a shaking up now and then. They need it,—perhaps. But certainly San Francisco does not. The Vigilance Committee some years ago did all that was required for that locality. It certainly is a little startling to find these scourges of the earth coming so near us. Besides the immediate damage they inflict now, there is no telling where they may go next, or what new disasters they may bring in their train. A volcano may break out in Washington, or a great tidal wave sweep New-York out of existence for aught we know. We are not opposed to earthquakes, or volcanoes, or any other form of earthly activity in the abstract; but it is a great deal pleasanter to read about them than to experience them on the spot. It seems to us there is room enough for them south of the Equator and across the ocean. "Let *us* have Peace."

Our neighbor the *World* has somewhat fallen in Democratic favor since it recommended the withdrawal of the Democratic ticket. The party don't regard that as quite "the square thing" for a party organ to do. Besides, it must be confessed that the *World* has been deemed a little shaky in regard to Democratic principles for some time back. It has shown symptoms of hostility to repudiation, to a violent overthrow of the laws of Congress and of favor to the progressive ideas and sentiments of the age, which were not in conformity with the cardinal doctrines of the Democratic faith. Our other neighbor the *Democrat*, which is out-and-out a party paper, and which believes in nothing but Democracy of the strictest sort, proposes to take advantage of this state of things and to strike for the *World's* position as the special and recognized organ of the Democratic Party. It announces its purpose to issue on and after Saturday a *morning* paper, which shall faithfully and fearlessly represent the principles and sustain the interests of the Democratic Party. The *Democrat* has our good wishes for its pecuniary success. The chances are that it will hurt the party quite as much as the *World* has done at all events; and that is all we, as good Republicans, could reasonably ask. The paper is edited by Pomeroy, formely of La Crosse,—generally known as "Brick" Pomeroy. It is vigorous, lively, and readable, and speaks in very distinct and unmistakable language precisely what it thinks. It will keep us posted as to the real sentiments and opinions of the Democratic Party, and that will certainly be a public service. Pomeroy, we believe, attends to the politics of the paper himself; but its general editorial management is in the hands of J. Howard, Jr., whose versatility and spirit in nearly all departments of journalism are well known. The prospectus of the paper promises that it shall be full of "red-hot Democratic talk." After the 3d of November it will probably cool off a little in spite of its promises. November is apt to be a very cooling season.

AMUSEMENTS.

Theatrical.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.

There was no performance at this house last evening. The lights were lit and the box office opened—but the company declined to play, we believe, and so the doors were closed again. Mr. Parsloe, Jr., was to have had a benefit to-night, and the entertainments prepared may be given, but nothing is certain under the present unsettled condition of affairs. Mr. Worrell, we understand, took possession of the property during yesterday, and at present holds the property under his original lease. Rumors of all sorts were afloat as to the future management. But nothing is decided, and will not be until the case of Worrell *vs.* Lloyd, which comes up to-day, is decided. The Worrell Sisters will probably return with their own peculiar entertainments.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

Tobin's amusing comedy of the "Honeymoon" was produced here last Tuesday. It was received with the usual favor, and was played with more than the customary amount of spirit. Mr. J. W. Wallack's *Duke Aranza* is a calm, impressive and kindly personation; mature, as it should be—for the purpose is to win a froward girl to a sense of responsibility—and dignified, but never overbearing. In such a character an occasional air of sportiveness might not, perhaps, be out of place, but Mr. Wallack is essentially earnest in all that he does, and hence somewhat heavy in characters that are not clearly in the line of his best business. Miss Rose Eytinge, who made her first appearance on this occasion, after a severe indisposition, was the *Juliana*, and in the three marked phases of the character, displayed that versatility of talent for which she is remarkable. It may be questioned if such a temperament were ever tamed in such a way, but the process is agreeable and amusing to see, and its various stages are illustrated with great ingenuity. The outbursts of petulance and obstinacy in the cottage scenes were capitally given both by Miss Eytinge and Mr. Wallack. In the little that fell to his lot, Mr. George Holland was here admirable. The *Volante* of Mrs. Clara Jennings was a charming sketch, delicate and exquisite in every particular, and worthy of a better *Montalban*. Mr. J. B. Polk may be a cheerful and devoted swain, but his countenance is expressive of chronic discontent, and his manner is veritable and unbalanced. As an actor, Mr. Polk has a vast deal to learn and much to forget. Mr. Charles Fisher was gay, dashing and picturesque as *Rolando*, and was wooed and won most manfully by Miss Annie Ward as *Zamora*. The Mock Duke was played by Mr. J. H. Stoddart, who dressed the part excellently, and was so droll and admirable that he brought down the house, and was recalled even after the scene had been changed. Mr. Young as the *Apothecary* and Mrs. Sefton as the *Hostess* were alike efficient. The performance, indeed, was most enjoyable. It will be repeated to-morrow evening.

Mr. Byron's drama of the "Lancashire Lass," now playing in London with great success, will be produced at this establishment on Monday evening next.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.

The farce which now precedes "Ixion" at this house is a feeble and ineffective effort to squeeze humor out of a dry stone. The theme of the "Water Witches" is as old as the hills—we believe that is the proper expression, although why the hills, and not the valleys or the seas, is a puzzle that ought to be explained. Half a dozen young fellows who belong to a boat club steal a holiday from their sweethearts for the purpose of going on a lark—to Hoboken! The girls hear of it, and follow their truant lovers in the disguise of members of a rival boat club called "The Water Witches." This is all. Nothing comes of the adventure except that the damsels are made sick trying to smoke cigars. Mr. BECKETT has the part of a servant to the boat club to play. He has but one humorous situation, afforded when he is made to assume the disguise of a policeman and frighten one of the girls by a mock arrest. No one is funny, and no one is to be blamed. Miss MARKHAM, Miss WEBER, Miss HARLAND and Miss LOGAN, in their sailor attire, make fascinating young watermen, but their lines are not humorous, and the situations in which the dramatist place them are neither interesting nor mirth-provoking. Mr. BECKETT introduces the ditty of "Vilkins and his Dinah"—but the influences of the farce are so doleful and depressing that it makes but little impression. These influences are wholly dispelled, however, when the curtain ascends upon the now popular burlesque of "Ixion," in which Miss LYDIA THOMPSON, Miss WEBER, Mr. BECKETT, and the other members of the company exercise their abilities with their wonted activity, and with that conspicuous sense of the ludicrous which especially belongs to them.

Musical.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.

Mr. GRAU should have commenced his season with "Geneviève de Brabant." Not only would he have avoided comparisons, which are at all times unpleasant, but he would have at once asserted the strength of his company and the liberality of his arrangements. The performance last evening was witnessed by a full and fashionable audience, and the verdict was, we think, in favor of the new production. "Geneviève" is a long piece, and on its first representation extended to midnight. It has been placed on the stage in the best possible manner. The scenery is good, the dresses magnificent and the cast ample. We can only record these points now. The music is in OFFENBACH'S well-known style. The composer, indeed, has not hesitated to borrow extensively from himself. Of the singers last night Mme. ROSE-BELL distinguished herself by singing excellently. Mlle. DESCLAUZAS made her *début*, and sang pleasantly. She is a lady of prepossessing appearance and will become a favorite. M. GABEL made an exceedingly good impression as *Pitou*, a part which he played in the original distribution. He is the only member of the company who possesses real humor.

The opera was successful, and will be repeated until further notice.

WASHINGTON.

Military Protection for the South—A Novel Work—Gen. Hancock.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Friday, Oct. 22.

A delegation of four prominent and well-known citizens of North and South Carolina, called at Gen. GRANT'S headquarters to-day, to present, unofficially, the condition of affairs in those two States, and to ascertain if relief could be expected from the military authorities. Among them were Judge HOGE, of the Supreme Court of South Carolina, Gen. LITTLEFIELD, of that State, and Gen. COLEMAN, of North Carolina. Judge HOGE is now virtually a refugee from brutality and violence in his own State. They were received by Gen. DENT, who stated, in reply to their representations, that the military authorities in those two States were entirely subordinate to the civil, that aid could only be afforded through the application of the Governor, as had been the case in other States, and that so far as affording any aid through his own independent action, Gen. GRANT was as powerless as themselves. They subsequently waited on the Secretary of War, and stated their case to him. Their representations more than confirm the worst that is communicated from the South. They say the only remedy is protection from United States troops or arms to protect themselves.

A NOVEL WORK.

A novel and very interesting work is now going on in one of the rooms of the Treasury Department. It will be remembered that nearly two years ago Adams Express Company lost a safe containing $204,000, by the burning of the steamer *Jacob Carter*, on the Mississippi River. The wreckers recovered the safe, some months since, and received one-third of the par value of its contents for their services. The Express Company then forwarded it to the Treasury Department, and Gen. SPINNER arranged to have the contents examined, identified and arranged for redemption, the Express Company paying all expenses. To this end three of the most accomplished and expert lady clerks of the Department have been detailed for the examination. It is a work requiring rare skill and wonderful patience. The contents were composed of legal tenders, fractional currency and national bank notes, all more or less charred and burned, some to a perfect cinder, yet these ladies identify notes and pieces of notes which are devoid of any trace of their original imprint, save the indentation left upon the surface of the paper by the press, brought again into relief by the action of fire and water. The work of examination has been in progress about one month, and $30,000 have been identified. It will take nearly six months to complete it. The Government will redeem all the legal-tenders and fractional currency, and the National Banks all their notes that can be identified.

GEN. HANCOCK.

Major-Gen. HANCOCK had an interview with President JOHNSON this morning. He left for New-York this evening, the headquarters of his division having been moved from this city to New-York, at the General's request.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Oct. 22.

THE DEFAULTING POST OFFICE CLERK.

The friends of OLMSTEAD, the alleged defaulting clerk of the Post Office Department, were to be prepared with bail to-day at 1 o'clock, but failed to appear. Unless bail is found very soon the prisoner, it is said, will be sent to jail.

THE STATIONERY CONTRACT.

The contract for furnishing stationery to the House of Representatives was not awarded to one single firm in this District, but Mr. MCPHERSON, following the usual custom, divided the contracts among the several parties furnishing the lowest bids, Messrs. PHILP & SOLOMAN, BLANCHARD & MOHUN, and FRENCH & RICHARDSON, of this city, receiving large proportions.

CUSTOMS RECEIPTS.

The following are the Customs receipts from Oct. 12 to the 17th instant:

At Boston	$318,874
At New-York	2,302,000
At Philadelphia	203,946
At Baltimore	97,667

INTERNAL REVENUE APPOINTMENTS.

The following persons have been appointed Storekeepers:

George W. Jenkins and D. Dutrom, Fourth District, Maryland; Daniel Buckley, Eighth New-York; Charles Goodman, First Illinois; Porter Watson, Nineteenth Ohio; James Malloy, Third New-York; Bela Pardee, Twenty-first New-York; James S. Thomas, Twenty-first New-York; George H. Bemus, Twentieth Pennsylvania; Z. Potect and Geo. O. Latchford, Fifth Maryland.

Gaugers—Josiah W. Thompson, Eighth New-York; Albert J. King, Nineteenth Ohio; James T. Kirk, M. Sanders, Hermodus White, Benj. F. Campbell and Ira D. Sankey, Twenty-fourth Pennsylvania; Silas Cheek, Ninth Illinois; R. S. Thayer, First New-York; Joseph Allen, First Pennsylvania; R. F. Tait, Second Ohio.

SAMUEL J. CARTER, Eighth District of New-York; J. HENRY BALL, Eighth District of Illinois; WM. S. POULSON, Second District of Pennsylvania; H. O. DONNELL, Second District of Ohio; JOHN B. KREPPS, Twenty-fourth District of Pennsylvania; JACOB RINEHART, Twenty-fourth District of Pennsylvania; ANDREW MCGREEN, Sixth District of Ohio; ROBERT P. SHIRLEY and RICHARD P. LIGHTBURN, Fifth District of Kentucky; JAS. K. BILLINGSLY, Twenty-fourth District of Pennsylvania. Gaugers—JAMES M. MAYFIELD, Third District of Indiana; W. H. H. FISK, Fourth District of Indiana.

ARMY AND NAVY INTELLIGENCE.

Upon the recommendation of the Chief of Ordnance the following changes in the stations of the officers of the Ordnance Department have been made: Brevet-Major J. M. Whittemore, from the Watervliet Arsenal, at West Troy, N. Y., to the Watertown Arsenal, in Massachusetts. Brevet-Major Buffington, from the Watertown to the Watervliet Arsenal.

Capt. J. P. Farley, from the Washington Arsenal, D. C., to the Frankford Arsenal, in Philadelphia.

Capt. Phipps from the Watertown to the Washington Arsenal.

First-Lieut. McGinness is detached from duty in the Ordnance Bureau at Washington, and ordered to the Springfield Armory.

Brevet Major Beebe detatched from the Frankford Arsenal and ordered to the Fortress Monroe Arsenal.

Second-Lieut. Isaac W. Maclay detached from the Springfield Armory and ordered to report to the headquarters of the Department of the Platte.

Commodore C. H. Poor, U. S. N., has been promoted to be Rear Admiral, *vice* Rear-Admiral H. K. Hoff, retired.

The volunteer force of the United States Navy is being gradually disbanded, and the rolls of the Department now show very few volunteer officers, nearly all of whom have been honorably discharged within the past three years, while quite a number have received appointments in the regular service.

AFFAIRS IN UTAH.

Mormon Ecclesiastical Matters—Grand Semi-Annual Conference—Sending Out Missionaries—Condition of the Church.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SALT LAKE CITY, Friday, Oct. 9, 1868.

The semi-annual General Conference of the Mormon Church commenced on Tuesday, 6th, in the big Tabernacle in this city, and closed on the 8th, yesterday. The building was comfortably full, not crowded, at the commencement of the Conference, but toward the close the attendance increased. The audience probably numbered eight thousand persons.

On the Sunday previous, BRIGHAM YOUNG, in the course of his remarks in the Tabernacle, announced that one of the principal subjects which would be discussed by the Conference would be that of sustaining themselves, instead of sustaining outsiders. The sequel proved that this was, in fact, the great burden of the talk throughout the three whole days of the Conference.

During the sessions the speakers were ORSON HYDE, ORSON PRATT, JOHN TAYLOR, JOSEPH W. YOUNG, JOHN VAN COTT, GEORGE Q. CANNON, GEORGE A. SMITH, BRIGHAM YOUNG and DANIEL H. WELLS.

The most substantial address was that of GEORGE Q. CANNON. He spoke largely of the *Reporter*, and its attacks on the Mormon leaders, reading to the congregation two or three sharp extracts from that paper, comparing it with the Nauvoo *Expositor*, and stating that such scurrilous and abusive articles, published in and against any other community, would have excited physical opposition, and that it was an evidence that the Mormon community were very forbearing, because they had not noticed the publication of such articles among them. It was then stated that the *Reporter* was supported by merchants doing business here, and it was asked how long would the Mormon people continue to sustain merchants who supported newspapers to abuse the community in general, and the leading men thereof in particular. This question was worked up until the meeting became decidedly warm and enthusiastically opposed to patronizing those supposed to be inimical to it.

GEORGE A. SMITH gave two rather lengthy historical discourses, detailing many incidents and particulars of the early events connected with the Mormon Church in Ohio, in Missouri, at Nauvoo, the exodus therefrom, the long and weary progress thence to this valley, the forbidding aspect of this region, the struggles for subsistence by the pioneer settlers, and many subsequent events, all apparently for the purpose of showing the great difficulty for Mormons and others to dwell together in peace, and the consequent advisability of the two parties keeping themselves somewhat separate, mixing up with each other as little as possible, in order to avoid any future difficulties.

In one of the meetings of the Conference it was stated that last Winter and Spring about $70,000 was donated to help to emigrate the poor Mormons from Europe, with which sum about three thousand persons had been emigrated or assisted thereto. The fund would be continued the ensuing Winter for next Spring's operations. Two persons had already subscribed $1,000 each, and any one was at liberty to follow the example, or as near to it as he could. Next year the emigrants would come across the sea in steamers and direct by rail to this valley, coming from Europe in about twenty days, instead of being six weeks or two months on the sea, and two or three months in crossing the Plains, and possibly caught in the snow on the way. BRIGHAM thought the railroad the grandest thing that had ever been put into operation for Utah.

Among other things discussed at the Conference was the standard subject of home manufactures, of wool, silk and other articles. The draggle skirt and other objectionable fashions came in for a broadside or a passing shot, as might be.

One of the greatest subjects of interest, during and for some time previous to the Conference, was who would be chosen to fill the vacancy occasioned by the decease of HEBER C. KIMBALL, one of the three of the First Presidency of the Mormon Church. For several months considerable speculation had been indulged in upon this point, and everybody seemed to have his private opinion as to the probable incumbent. The choice fell upon GEORGE A. SMITH, a cousin of the original prophet, JOSEPH SMITH, and who has been a Mormon from very early times. He has for many years been one of the Twelve Apostles and Church Historian. The latter office he still retains, but his seat among "the Twelve" was vacated by his assumption of a seat among "the Presidency."

BRIGHAM YOUNG, Jr., was chosen to fill the Apostolic vacancy. The choice of Mr. SMITH for a seat in the highest council in the Mormon Church appears to give general satisfaction to the Mormon community. The expressions concerning the new Apostle are less decided. He is young and inexperienced, and has room to learn many things.

During the Conference upward of 150 persons were called from this city and the settlements around, to go on a mission to strengthen the settlements in the extreme south of the territory and in Northern Arizona, adjoining this Territory. That is a hot, hard country, and a mission there does not appear to be an object of special desire to the Mormon people, as many who have previously been called have not been in a hurry to go there, or have found the climate rather "unhealthy" for them, and have also found their way north again.

The *Reporter* is highly indignant at the attacks of Mr. CANNON upon it, in the Tabernacle, and announces its intention of continuing to "pitch into" the vulnerabilities of the Mormon system on all convenient occasions.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Letter from Hon. John Quincy Adams.

QUINCY, Oct. 21, 1868.

A. R. Brown, Esq., President Jackson Democratic Association of Lowell:

DEAR SIR: I am very much pleased to receive from you the intelligence of my election as an honorary member of your Club, and accept the compliment with great satisfaction. Pray assure your members of my sensibility of the honor and the kindness they have shown me, and assure them that no man more heartily appreciates the need we have in these days of a little good, stout Jacksonian Democracy. I have just come from a country where they feel the benefits and blessings of the Reconstruction laws—the Radical Constitution; and if I ever needed anything to intensify my devotion to the supreme law of the Fathers, I found it there. If our friends only knew what a curse it is to be "reconstructed," they would never slack their struggle until the Union was restored to every State, and the ineffable blessings of the old Constitution secured to every man, no matter if he is white or was a "rebel."

Yours, truly,

JOHN Q. ADAMS.

Acceptance of Hon. William Claflin.

Hon. WILLIAM CLAFLIN has written the following letter, accepting the Republican nomination for Governor of Massachusetts:

NEWTON, Oct. 12, 1868.

Hon. George S. Boutwell, President of the Republican Convention:

DEAR SIR: Your communication of the 23d of September, informing me that the Convention held at Worcester on the 9th of that month nominated me unanimously for the office of Governor, is duly received. I appreciate most highly this mark of confidence and esteem of the representatives of the great Republican Party of the ancient and honored Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and I wish, through you, to express to them my most cordial and sincere thanks. The resolutions of the Convention commend themselves to my judgment, and have my hearty approval. At this late day any discussion of the great issues of the present political campaign by me would seem to be useless. They are fairly and plainly before the country, and must be decided by the people soon through the ballot. It is safe, I believe, to leave to their calm and considerate judgment whether the Reconstruction acts of Congress for the restoration of the States lately in revolt to the Union, with their guarantees of civil and political rights to all men, the plighted faith of the nation to a race long oppressed, and now just beginning to feel the invigorating influences and enjoy the blessings of freedom, shall be maintained as a substantial settlement of the great political issues growing out of the war, or whether a President shall be elected pledged to the principle that these acts are unauthorized by the Constitution of the United States, and ready to bring all the powers of his high office to make them inoperative and void, thereby returning the Government of these States into the hands of the lately dominant race, and to semi-slavery and barbarism four millions of people born on American soil and entitled to all "rights of life, liberty and pursuit of happiness." Shall the integrity of the obligations of the Government in their spirit and essence, be preserved, or shall the nation's faith pledged to the national creditor be intrusted to the Democratic Party, with practical repudiation upon its banner? To these questions there can be but one answer in a State whose people are guided by the highest moral and Christian principles, and who believe that the way to permanent peace and prosperity is through justice to all. She will, on the 3d of November, in a voice almost unbroken, ratify the nominations and indorse the principles proclaimed by the Convention at Chicago which nominated the great captain whose patriotism and valor have always led the nation to victory and peace. Distrusting myself, yet believing that the sympathy and support of the people will always be given to those who endeavor to carry out their wishes faithfully, I accept the position so kindly tendered me by the Convention; and if elected I shall bring to the office whatever of ability I may possess and a firm purpose to do what in me lies to maintain the honor and promote the best interests of the State.

I have the honor to be, very sincerely and truly yours,

WILLIAM CLAFLIN.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Letter from Wade Hampton Defining His Position.

The *Daily News*, of Oct. 21, publishes a letter from WADE HAMPTON in reply to a Wisconsin lawyer, who requests him, in view of the widespread misrepresentations of his course, to define his position as to the issues, results and consequences of the war. Mr. HAMPTON says:

The main issues involved in the war were Secession and Slavery—the first, the primary one, the latter brought in at a later period. In regard to these, I adopt fully and without reservation the principles announced by the late National Democratic Convention in New-York, and in the words of the platform promulgated there, I consider "these questions as settled forever." I accept this as the result accomplished by the war, and as its logical and legitimate consequence. This I have done from the day the war closed, and I have counselled our people to look upon it in the same light. I was strongly in favor of the action taken by this State conferring on the negro equal civil rights with the white man; and more than a year ago I advocated the policy of giving to him as soon as we had the power to do so legitimately, suffrage based on qualification. The Democratic Convention held here in April last recognized him as "an integral part of the body politic," and declared that it would, when our party came into power, grant him partial suffrage. The State Central Club has just reaffirmed this declaration, and I have no doubt but that this declaration is sustained by a vast majority of the white citizens of the State. We regard the Reconstruction acts as unconstitutional, but we look for their overthrow, not by violence, but, in the language of a resolution unanimously adopted by the Democratic Party in Convention assembled, "by constitutional agencies and peaceful remedies alone." We invoke a decision on the constitutionality of these acts from the only tribunal competent to pronounce on them—the Supreme Court of the United States; and we were prepared in good faith to abide by that decision. It may not be inappropriate to correct a misrepresentation widely spread by radical papers touching these acts. In these I have been charged with having dictated that portion of the Democratic platform relating to reconstruction. This charge I have more than once denied, and I do so again most emphatically. The sense in which I spoke of the words "unconstitutional, revolutionary and void," as being my plank in the platform, referred to them as constituting the plank to which I, as well as any other Southern, clung for safety.

The letter concludes as follows:

If the people of the North wish to build up a strong and lasting Union, let them be magnanimous and generous to the South; let them confide more fully than they have done, to the honor of our people, and they will meet with a heartfelt response. The future destiny of the Republic is in the hands of the North, and upon their action it depends whether there is again to be a Union, based on fraternal feelings, or one held together by the iron bands of military rule.

A Renewed Demand for a Change of the Democratic Candidates.

From the Washington Intelligencer, Oct. 22.

Great emergencies call for corresponding measures. Idle talk and bluster will accomplish nothing when serious and prompt action is alone needed. The time has passed for bragging. There must be something done. It is vain—it would be uncandid in journalists who have the confidence of any considerable portion of the Democratic and Conservative Party of the country—to attempt to conceal the fact that they have suffered a disastrous defeat in the three great States which held their elections last week, which will, in all probability, result in their final defeat in November, unless there shall be a complete change of the programme presented to the masses of the people.

Under existing circumstances it would be unwise, uncandid and unjust to attempt to cheat and deceive the Conservative masses of the people of this country with delusive suggestions, promises or assertions that the Republican candidate will be defeated by the present leaders of the Democratic Party. The result in the October elections only confirms the apprehensions freely and generally expressed in July. With all the splendid and unstained reputation of Mr. SEYMOUR as a patriot and a statesman, with all his record of nobleness and excellence in public and private life, and with all the chivalric and self-sacrificing devotion of Gen. BLAIR to the cause of the Constitution and the Union, *it is already evident that they are not the chosen leaders of the great Conservative masses* of the people, who are anxious to set aside the ruinous and outrageous usurpations of the Jacobins in Congress.

This fact, so patently demonstrated in the October elections, cannot be ignored. Truth and fairness and honest dealing demand that stubborn facts should be frankly admitted. Distasteful as may be this task, we dare not avoid the duty to say to our friends that it is now apparent that serious mistakes have been made. Late as it may be, even as it were upon the very eve of the election, it is not too late to apply the remedy. The victory may yet be won. A triumph may still be achieved; but to effect this all the events of the past week, all the expressions of the real and unselfish advocates of party success, all the experience of the wisest and best among the Democratic and Conservative host, *earnestly and emphatically demand an immediate change of candidates—not of one, but of both*; not as a concession to the rapacity of Radicalism, but in conciliation to that vast army of Conservatives who oppose equally with ourselves the excesses of Radicalism, and are willing to join hands with us, and assure us a splendid triumph in November over the serried phalanx of military despots and Congressional usurpers.

The National Executive Committee, appointed by the Convention which met in New-York in July, is authorized to make this suggestion to their constituents. Coming from them the whole party will promptly fall into line, and even within the few days to elapse before the election, the number of Conservative recruits will be sufficient not only to compensate for the desertion of recreants, but to insure victory. *The people do not want Democratic candidates; they want to defeat Radicalism.* Give to them what they want—what they so earnestly demand—and all will yet be well. Our candidates, selected under peculiar circumstances at New-York, *have been tried*. Let the Committee now come together *at once*, and place before the people *the men who were really the choice of that Convention—either Chase, Hancock, Johnson or Hendricks*—and the action will at once be recognized as one of patriotic endeavor, and will be responded to from the St. Lawrence to the Rio Grande, and from the Atlantic to the Pacific, with one universal shout of joy and triumph that shall drown forever the voice of radicalism.

Sunshine, and What it Can Do for the South.

From the Petersburg Index.

In all the treatises on political economy which we have looked over, we do not remember to have seen "sunshine" treated of in its relations to labor and capital. Yet "sunshine" is the greatest productive force on earth, and it is a force varying with the geographical situation of the locality where it is in operation. For instance, it ripens fruits and matures vegetables in Eastern Virginia a month or more earlier than it does in the vicinity of New-York and other Northern cities. It happens that these cities are in a few hours' communication with Eastern Virginia, either by land or water, and they are enormous consumers of the products of our orchards and gardens. Now "sunshine" enables us to monopolize the market of these Northern cities a month before the products of their neighborhood come in competition with us. This is an immense advantage, for not only do we monopolize the market, but obtain prices greatly in advance of those which the same articles will command later in the season.

Whether this generation is wise enough to avail itself of this "sunshine" remains to be seen. But whether it does or not, there can be no doubt that Eastern Virginia will at some future day become, literally and truly, a "garden spot."

Every one sees clearly that the great need of the late Slave States is agricultural labor. The great body of whites, before the war, were unaccustomed to working upon farms with their own hands. The last three years have been spent in endeavoring to keep up the old system of doing all farm-work with negro labor. The experiment has proved a failure, as it ever has where negro labor has been employed on any except the compulsory principle. It is very clear that this state of things cannot continue for many years longer, and that the labor which is needed will be supplied by immigration which the natural advantages of our soil and climate will inevitably draw hither, and by the native white labor which grim necessity will force into the tillage of the ground. We have no fears on this point for the future. But there must unavoidably be an interval of uncertain duration, in which all agriculture must languish, because Southern capital and labor were both swept away by the recent revolution; a revolution which left the majority of our farmers not only poor but heavily in debt, and their difficulties have been increased rather than diminished by the political agitation which has followed the war.

But to return to "sunshine." Let any one take a map and cast his eye over that portion of it occupied by the Southern States. There they lie, basking in the smile of the God of day. There they lie, saying: "Come and till us, come and reap us." But touch their soil with plow or spade and the smile literally becomes "golden." That smile cannot long be resisted. It woos with the potency of beauty and of gold, and some day these broad acres will answer it with laughing harvests. The wheat will wave welcome to it, and the corn will nod to it with dancing plume, while its leaves rustle like a sweetheart's dress.

"Sunshine" will yet make the South the regal, the most joyous land on earth. Come hither, oh, ye emigrants, and pitch your tents anywhere between the Potomac and the Rio Grande. That sunny smile is not the smile of a capricious and coquettish girl. It means what it says. It means corn and oil and wine and milk; it means silk and cotton, and flax and hemp—all that cheers the body and all that clothes it.

Look at this, ye toilers for a scanty subsistence upon a sterile soil—look at this one fact. Before the war about one million of laborers merely scratched the surface of this Southern soil, and the value of its agricultural exports was greater than that of any five countries in the world.

There is room here, and to spare, for fifty millions of laborers. Let them come. The great sunny South will give them a welcome as genial as her clime, and as hospitable as her soil. Let them come. It is a land of railroads and rivers; of rich and cheap farms. It is a land of beautiful women and of men as brave and as magnanimous as ever confronted or forgave a foe. It is the home of a white race, the most law-abiding and orderly on the face of God's earth. Come, then, there is nothing to deter you, and, if you will but come, the political troubles which now annoy the South will be as evanescent as the dew which will evaporate from her flowers and her forests in the bright smile of to-morrow's sun.

Sentence of a Woman for Roasting her Child's Hands Over a Stove.

From the Rochester Union, Oct. 19.

In the Oyer and Terminer on Saturday MARY SWINGLER, the woman who a few months since cruelly burned the hands of her adopted daughter, 7 years of age, by holding them over a stove, pleaded guilty to an assault and battery—the crime for which she was indicted by the last Grand Jury, and was sentenced to be confined in the Penitentiary for six months. The Court, after hearing the circumstances, remarked that they intended sentencing her to be imprisoned one year, but the law limited the imprisonment for such an offence to six months. The Court felt compelled to inflict this punishment, notwithstanding the fact that Mrs. SWINGLER has a nursing child. It was alleged by the prisoner, it will be remembered when in the Police Court, that the little girl had stolen a piece of candy, and it was to deter her from committing further thefts that she punished her in the manner she did. By roasting the little one's hands over the stove she said she intended to give her an idea of what hell is, a place to which she would surely go if she stole any more. The exclamations of the girl—"Oh, mother it hurts! Oh, mother it hurts awfully!"—and the noise of the crackling flesh, did not make the woman desist, and the interference of neighbors only prevented her from inflicting injuries which would doubtless have proved permanent. But few women in this city have a more benevolent and peaceable looking countenance than hers. We are not quite sure that Mrs. SWINGLER is of entirely sound mind. If, after a medical examination, she is found to be demented, she should be placed in the institution provided for such unfortunate persons.

A Challenge from a Lady.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 20, 1868.

Messrs. Wheeler & Wilson, No. 625 Broadway:

GENTLEMEN: Referring to the challenge of Mr. PRATT, whose Wheeler & Wilson sewing-machine has been in use ten years without repairing, I beg to state that I have used my Wheeler & Wilson sewing-machine, in family sewing, *fourteen years*, without even the most trifling repairs, and it is now in so good condition that I would not exchange it for your latest number, (now upward of 350,000.) One needle served me more than a year for fine sewing.

Can any one beat this?

Yours, truly, Mrs. ANNE WARNER.

Any one who can give a better report than this will be entitled to one of our new tucking gauges.

WHEELER & WILSON MANUFACTURING CO. [Sun.

The Fiery Ordeal.

Many persons who have not investigated the subject, or who have not had experience in its work, have condemned it because it uses only one thread. My experience is that this simplicity is its particular recommendation. The stitch is durable, firm and elastic. I have specimens of tucking, with No. 130 thread, that have undergone the *Fiery Ordeal* of washerwomen's carelessness for months, and are still as firm and regular as at first. In the facility with which the work is changed, and the ease and quietness of operation, the Willcox & Gibbs Machine is superior to any other.—*G. C. Halliday, Syracuse, N. Y.*—*Adv.*

Gorham Manufacturing Company,

SILVERSMITHS,

Providence, R. I.

We beg to announce to the public that our Sterling Silver and fine Electro-Plated Wares may now be had of all the principal dealers throughout the country, and that all our goods are guaranteed to be in quality as represented by us.

Trade Mark for Silver. Trade Mark for Electro-Plate.

N. B.—Purchasers will be particular to notice that all our articles are stamped with the above trade marks.

GORHAM MANUFACTURING CO.,

Gorham Electro Plate at Prices Established by the manufacturers.

ADAMS, PRICE & CO., No. 20 John-st., New-York.

Removal.

CHICKERING & SONS have removed to No. 11 East 14th-st., New-York, between Broadway and 5th-av.

We open our new warerooms with a full and entirely new stock of grand, square and upright piano-fortes, made from the same scales as those exhibited by us at the Paris Universal Exposition, when we were awarded the HIGHEST RECOMPENSE OVER ALL COMPETITION.

Pianos to rent. Also for sale, a large stock of second-hand pianos of various makers, all in THOROUGH REPAIR AND GOOD ORDER.

A Beautiful Assortment of Ladies' French walking boots for Fall and Winter: an entirely new stock of the latest designs and materials, for ladies, misses and children. JOHN W. BURT, No. 663 Broadway, opposite Bond-st.

Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye. The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair Dye is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, 16 Bond, N. Y.

The Largest is not always the best, but the AMERICAN HOUSE, BOSTON, which is the largest in New-England, will also be found one of the best. Every provision is made for the comfort of guests.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Stammering Cured by Bates' Appliances. For descriptive pamphlet, address SIMPSON & CO., Box No. 5,076 New-York.

Lady Readers of the Times, if you wish beautiful boots and shoes of all the various styles, patronize MILLER & CO., No. 3 Union-square.

Willcox & Gibbs Sewing-Machine Company have removed to their New Store, No. 658 Broadway, corner of Bond-st., New-York.

MARRIED.

DE GRAUW—EMBLER.—On Tuesday, Oct. 20, at the Reformed Church of Newburg, by Rev. G. Mandeville, CHARLES E. DE GRAUW to LIZZIE, eldest daughter of Andrew Embler, Esq., both of Newburg, N. Y.

DRUCKER—SOLOMON.—On Wednesday, Oct. 21, by Rev. S. M. Isaacs, assisted by Rev. Mr. Phillips, at the house of the bride's parents, Mr. M. J. DRUCKER to SARAH, third daughter of B. L. Solomon, Esq., all of this City.

FLOYD—COUILLARD.—On Wednesday, Oct. 21, by Rev. Dr. Hutton, GEORGE B. FLOYD to CLARA V., daughter of Kenney Couillard, Esq., all of this City.

GRIFFITH—MORRIS.—On Wednesday, Oct. 21, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Alex. McKelney, Pastor of the Reformed Church, EDGAR E. GRIFFITH to LIZZIE R. MORRIS, the only daughter of David Morris, Greenpoint, L. I.

GILDERSLEEVE—PIKE.—At the residence of the late Henry Pike, Esq., on Saturday morning, Oct. 10, by Rev. J. T. Hamlin, JEAD. W. GILDERSLEEVE to Miss ALICE S. PIKE, both of Mattituck, L. I.

HAVILAND—CARPENTER.—At Harrison, N. Y., on Tuesday, Oct. 20, at the residence of the bride's parents, CHARLES C. HAVILAND to MARY, daughter of Thomas and Jane Carpenter.

HOFFMAN—GRAY.—On Wednesday, Oct. 21, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Dr. Porter, PETER I. HOFFMAN to CHRISTIANA MORRISON, eldest daughter of John A. Gray, all of Brooklyn.

JACKSON—GREGORY.—On Tuesday, Oct. 20, at St. George's Church, by Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, JOHN P. JACKSON, of Newark, N. J., to CLARA C., daughter of the late James G. Gregory, of this City.

LOW—RANDALL.—At Troy, N. Y., on Wednesday, Oct. 21, by Rev. Mr. Walsh, GEORGE H. LOW, of Paterson, N. J., to Miss HELLEN F. RANDALL.

LORD—BOLTON.—On Thursday, Oct. 15, at the Church of the Holy Trinity, Brooklyn, by Rev. A. N. Littlejohn, D. D., DANIEL LORD, Jr., of this City, to SILVIE LIVINGSTON, eldest daughter of William H. Bolton, Esq., of Brooklyn.

OGDEN—CONKLIN.—At the Reformed Church, Greenpoint, L. I., on Wednesday, Oct. 21, by Rev. Alex. McKelvie, THOMPSON P. OGDEN to HATTIE D., eldest daughter of W. Conklin, all of Brooklyn, E. D.

☞ Elizabeth papers please copy.

PITKIN—SOUTHWICK.—At the North Pearl-st. Baptist Church, on Wednesday, Oct. 21, by Rev. C. D. W. Bridgman, W. H. PITKIN to MOLLIE W., daughter of Henry C. Southwick, Esq., all of the City of Albany, N. Y. No cards.

TROTTER—JACKSON.—On Wednesday, Oct. 21, by Rev. Phillips Brooks, of Philadelphia, WILLIAM TROTTER, Jr., of this City, to LUCY S., daughter of the late Henry F. Jackson, of Baltimore.

WILBUR—MARTENSE.—At the Reformed Church, Flatbush, L. I., on Wednesday, Oct. 21, by Rev. C. L. Wells, LIONEL A. WILBUR, of Boston, to JENNIE V., daughter of the late Gerrit Martense, of Flatbush.

DIED.

ADAIR.—On Sunday, Oct. 18, ROBERT ADAIR, of South Wallingford, Vt., native of Portpatrick, Gallaway, Scotland, in the 49th year of his age.

BARMORE.—At Stamford, Conn., on Wednesday morning, Oct. 21, at 4¼ o'clock, Mrs. MARY BARMORE, wife of Silas Barmore, deceased.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of her son-in-law, John Wright, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Friday at 3 o'clock P. M., from her late residence. Carriages will be in waiting at Stamford for the 12¼ P. M. train from 26th-st. depot and 4th-av., New-York.

BRYAN.—On Wednesday, Oct. 21, WILLIAM JOSHUA, only son of John and Elizabeth Bryan, aged 9 years, 3 months and 16 days.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

BLISS.—On Thursday morning, Oct. 22, Mrs. MARTHA BLISS, widow of the late Dr. James C. Bliss. Funeral services will be held this (Friday) morning at Dr. Crosby's Church, corner of 4th-av. and 22d-st., at 10 o'clock. Her remains will be taken to Stamford.

CAMPBELL.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Oct. 21, at the residence of her son, W. W. Backus, VASHTI W. CAMPBELL, in the 85th year of her age.

Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at her late residence, No. 264 Livingston-st., Brooklyn, on Saturday, the 24th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

☞ Utica, Ithaca and Binghamton papers please copy.

CARPENTER.—At Portchester, on Tuesday, Oct. 20, MARIE LOUISE, youngest daughter of Charlotte M. and the late Joseph Carpenter.

Friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, on Friday, Oct. 23, at 1 o'clock.

HARING.—On Wednesday, Oct. 21, CAROLINE E., wife of the late James D. Haring, and daughter of Geo. A. Phelps.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the house of her father, No. 209 West 14th-st., at 9½ o'clock on Saturday, the 24th inst. The remains will be taken to Fairfield, Conn., for interment, by the New-York and New-Haven Railroad train leaving at 11½ o'clock.

MORRIS.—At Saratoga Springs, on Sunday, Oct. 18, Lieut.-Col. GOUVERNEUR MORRIS, U. S. A.

MERLE.—On Thursday, Oct. 22, at his country residence, Lake Mohegan, near Peekskill, MARC GUILLAUME MERLE D'AUBIGNE, aged 79 years.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

WESTLAKE.—At Rahway, N. J., on Thursday, Oct. 22, after a short illness, NELLIE, eldest daughter of Albert and Cornelia Westlake, aged 17 years.

Funeral services will be held at the residence of her parents, Rahway, N. J., this (Friday) afternoon at 3½ o'clock. Trains leave foot of Cortlandt-st. at 1 and 2 o'clock P. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE WEST SIDE

ELEVATED RAILWAY COMPANY,

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having secured all its legal rights as guaranteed by its charter, are now prepared to offer for sale their SEVEN PER CENT.

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payable in FIFTEEN YEARS. The sale of these bonds is authorized to meet the construction requirements of the road. Only

$600,000

in bonds are authorized to be sold. Of these $300,000 have been taken by STOCKHOLDERS and others, leaving

$300,000

in bonds, which are at present offered to the public at the low rate of

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It is intended to have these securities equal to any in the City of New-York. They will have a metallic basis greater than any railway bonds ever offered. They will be a

FIRST LIEN

on the Railway and its equipment from the Battery to the Hudson River Railroad Depot at 30th-st., comprising one thousand or more tons of iron to each mile of railway. They have a priority to capital stock, and can be converted into

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at the option of the holder, after five years, or during 1873, of which notice will then be given.

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is already constructed and has been

PRACTICALLY TESTED,

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This Company has the right of extending the Railway the entire length of Manhattan Island, and is preparing to do so at an early day.

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and is now being issued to those having paid for the same in cash at par.

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Full information, with copies of the Charter and Laws and Mortgage Deed of Trust herein referred to, can be had on application to

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MEDICAL PROGRESS.

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Price of the Pulmonic Syrup and Sea-weed Tonic, each $1 50 per bottle, or $7 50 a half-dozen. Mandrake Pills, 25 cents per box. A full supply of Dr. Schenck's medicines for sale at all times at his Rooms.

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XI. A Quiet Game Well Played.
XII. Will She Do It?
XIII. The Good that is in some Human Nature.
XIV. A Camelia in the Hair Means "Yes."
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POLITICAL.

REPUBLICAN MEETINGS.

REPUBLICAN UNION STATE COMMITTEE.

Headquarters Room 10, Fifth-Avenue Hotel, New-York.

HAMILTON HARRIS, Chairman.

JAMES TERWILLIGER, Secretary.

FRIDAY, OCT. 23.

Amsterdam—Gen. Walter Harriman, of New-Hampshire.
Homer—Rev. B. I. Ives.
Farmer Village—Major James Haggerty.
Fort Edward—Gen. N. P. Banks, of Massachusetts; Gen. Daniel Ullman.
Dobbs' Ferry—Major James Haggerty.
Poundridge—Gen. E. W. Hincks, of Massachusetts; Gen. T. B. Gates.
Albany—Gen. Judson L. Kilpatrick, Gen. J. A. Garfield, Gen. J. B. McKean, Hon. James M. Thayer, of Nebraska.
Gouverneur—Gen. Geo. H. Sharp.
Windham, P. M.—Hon. L. H. Chandler, of Virginia; Major O. M. Wilson, of Indiana.
Ontario—Gen. E. M. Lee, of Connecticut.
Poughkeepsie—Rev. Wm. H. Boole.
Roslyn—L. Bradford Prince, Col. J. J. O'Connor.
New-York, No. 385 Bowery—Geo. W. Hoxie, Esq.
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Stony Brook—H. P. Crozier, Esq.
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Hawkinsville—F. G. Gedney, Esq.
Norway—Hon. A. D. Shaw.
Green Point Tent—Hon. D. P. Tyler, of Connecticut, Hon. James C. Carter.
Dover Plains—Chas. E. St. Clair.
Far Rockaway—Robert Crowe, Esq.
Gilboa, P. M.—James Kilbourn, Esq.
Castile—Gen. R. Brinckerhoff, of Ohio.
Miller's Place—A. T. Foss, of New-Hampshire.
Oswego—Lieut.-Gov. S. L. Woodford, Hon. John A. Kasson, of Iowa; Gen. T. M. Hite, of Missouri.
Bath—Gen. Wm. H. Gibson, of Ohio; Hon. John J. A. Creswell, of Maryland.
Ticonderoga—Gen. John C. Caldwell, of Maine.
Cuyler—Col. E. B. Lansing.
Franklin-square, Hempstead—F. De Wigne.
Unadilla—Hon. B. G. Noble.
Yonkers—V. B. Denslow, Esq.
Otisville—Gen C. H. Van Wyck.
Tomhannock—Col. F. Montgomery.
Tarrytown—Hon. Chauncey M. Depew.
National Club, New-York—Ethan Allen, Esq.
Westchester—Hon. Chas. H. Porter, of Virginia.
Trumansburg—Hon. J. H. Selkreg, Hon. O. W. Chapman.
Carthage—Hon. C. A. Foster, of Massachusetts.
Depauville—Joseph Sheldon, Esq., of Connecticut.
Cassadaga—L. W. Osborn, Esq.
Channingville—Prof. W. W. Hezeman.
Northfield, 2d District—Wm. H. Burleigh.
Haverstraw—Hon. Chas. Lee Armour, of Maryland.
Spencer—Lieut.-Gov. John C. Lee, of Ohio.
Hoosick—Hon. E. D. Culver. Capt. W. H. Grace.
Brewster—Hon. John L. Stevens, of Maine.
Hancock—Hon. J. B. Belford, of Indiana.
Hollowville—Hon. F. Sylvester.
New-York, corner 29th-st. and 9th-av.—Joseph J. Clark, Esq.
Tuckahoe—John Rafferty.
Amityville—Hon. A. H. Chase, of Pennsylvania.
Talcottville—E. W. Mason.
Amityville—Hon. A. H. Chase, of Pennsylvania.
New-York, No. 464 3d-av.—D. H. Lyddy.
New-York, 15th Assembly District—Gen. James L. Kiernan.

SATURDAY, OCT. 24.

Watertown—Lieut.-Gov. S. L. Woodford.
Milton—Gen. John L. Swift, of Massachusetts.
Batavia—Gen. W. H. Gibson, of Ohio; Hon. John J. A. Creswell, of Maryland.
Brooklyn Academy of Music—Hon. Chauncey M. Depew; Hon. Wm. Brown, of Kentucky; Hon. Robt. C. Schenck, of Ohio.
Moriah—Gen. John C. Caldwell, of Maine.
Hornellsville—Gen. D. E. Sickles, Gen. Alfred Pleasonton; Lieut.-Gov. John C. Lee, of Ohio.
Fabius, P. M.—Rev. B. I. Ives.
Middleberg—James Kilbourne, Esq.
College Point—Col. T. B. Thorp, Dr. H. Van Holst.
Attica—Gen. R. Brinckerhoff, Ohio.
Mount Sinai—A. T. Foss, of New-Hampshire.
Pine Plains—Hon. Chas. L. Beale.
Staatsburg—Hon. Wm. J. Cornwell.
Cairo—Hon. L. H. Chandler, Maine; Major O. M. Wilson, of Indiana.
Starkville—James B. Jenkins, Esq.
Delta—F. G. Gedney, Esq.
Amenia—Chas. E. St. Clair, Esq.
Rondout—Gen. N. P. Banks.
Walworth—Gen. E. M. Lee, of Connecticut.
Sandy Creek—Gen. T. M. Hite, of Missouri.
Ogdensburg—Gen. Geo. H. Sharpe.
Schenectady—Gen. James B. McKean.
Cherry Valley—Hon. Butler G. Noble.
Hicksville—F. Delvigne, Esq., L. Bradford Prince.
North Peterborough, P. M.—Col. F. Montgomery.
South Peterborough, Evening—Col. F. Montgomery.
Whitney's Point—Hon. George L. Maynard. Hon. J. B. Belford, of Indiana.
Astoria—George W. Hoxie, Esq.
Warwick—Gen. C. H. Van Wyck.
Clifton, S. I.—Gen. B. F. Bruce, Judge E. Heistand, of Louisiana, Robert Crowe, Esq.
Adams—Col. C. A. Foster, of Massachusetts.
Lafargeville—Joseph Sheldon, Esq., of Connecticut.
Sheridan—L. W. Osborne, Esq.
Johnstown—Gen. James A. Garfield, of Ohio; Hon. James M. Thayer, of Nebraska.
Dryden—F. M. Finch.
Danby—Hon. J. H. Selkreg.
Cazenovia—Hon. John A. Kasson, of Iowa.
Livingston—Hon. F. Silvester.
Campbell—Major James M. McNair.
Union Springs—Hon. Patrick Corbett.
Islip—Gen. John L. Stevens, of Maine.
Harrisburg—E. W. Mason.
Stillwater, P. M.—Hon E. D. Culver.
Rye—Major James Haggerty.
Burnt Hills—A. W. Tenney, Esq.
Elmira—Gen. Neal Dow, Col. E. B. Lansing.

MONDAY, OCT. 26.

Monroe—A. W. Tenney, Esq.
Millerton—Hon. Charles L. Beale.
Brooklyn, E. D.—Lieut.-Gov. Stewart L. Woodford, Hon. Samuel Booth.
Flatbush—Geo. W. Hoxie, Esq.
Fairfield—James B. Jenkins, Esq.
Alexander—Rev. B. I. Ives.
Saratoga Springs—Hon. Patrick Corbett.
Brooklyn, over Post Office—Wm. H. Burleigh, Esq., Van Buren Denslow, Esq.
Olean—Gen. D. E. Sickles, Gen. Alfred Pleasonton, Lieut.-Gov. J. C. Lee, of Ohio.
Glen Cove—Col. T. B. Thorpe, Col. J. J. O'Connor, L. Bradford Prince.
Pike—Gen. R. Brinckerhoff, of Ohio.
Albany—Major James Haggerty, Hon. B. L. Lynch, of Louisiana.
Lewis—Gen. John C. Caldwell, of Maine.
Sing Sing—Hon. Mahlon Chance, of Ohio; Gen. E. W. Hincks, of Massachusetts.
Sloansville, P. M.—Col. F. Montgomery, James Kilbourn, Esq.
Carlisle, Evening—James Kilbourn.
Brooklyn, 15th Ward—Gen. Jas. L. Kiernan.
Fordham—Gen. D. F. Burke, D. R. Lyddy, Esq.
Frankfort—Hon. Butler G. Noble.
Ludlowville—Hon J. H. Selkreg, F. M. Finch, Esq.
Brooklyn (Eighteenth-street)—Hon. John L. Stevens, Maine; Robert Crowe, Esq.
Baldwinsville—Gen. T. M. Hite.
Chittenango—Hon. John A. Kasson, of Iowa.
Coram—A. T. Foss, of New-Hampshire.
Florida—Gen. John L. Swift, of Massachusetts.
Cross River, P. M.—Hon. Chauncey M. Depew.
Purdy's Station, Evening—Hon. Chauncey M. Depew.
Farmingdale—Rev. Matthew Hale Smith.
Little Falls—Gen. James A. Garfield, of Ohio.
Rome—Gen. J. B. McKean.
Owego—Gen. John Cochrane.
Troy—Gen. Wm. H. Gibson, of Ohio.
New-York Demilt Dispensary—Rev. L. H. King.
Patchogue—Hon. H. B. Stanton.
Waverly—Gen. B. F. Bruce.
Callaunas—J. W. Finney, Esq., of Michigan.
Port Jervis—David Kalbfus, of Pennsylvania.
Addison—Gen. Neal Dow, Col. E. B. Lansing.

TUESDAY, OCT. 27.

Highland Falls—S. W. Fullerton, Esq.
Glenham—A. W. Tenney, Esq.
Amenia—Hon. Chas. L. Beale.
Yorkville—Geo. W. Hoxie, Esq.
Salisbury Corners—Jas. B. Jenkins.
Avoca, P. M.—Rev. B. I. Ives.
Chatham Four Corners—Hon. W. H. Gibson, of Ohio; Gen. J. L. Kiernan, Major O. M. Wilson, of Indiana.
Earlville—Hon. Butler G. Noble.
Dunkirk—Gen. D. E. Sickles, Gen. Alfred Pleasonton, Lieut.-Gov. John C. Lee, of Ohio.
Irvington—Major James Haggerty.
Keesville—Gen. John C. Caldwell, of Maine.
Catskill—Hon. Mahlon Chance.
Nyack—Hon. James A. Briggs.
West Dryden—Hon. J. H. Selkreg, F. M. Finch.
Hamilton—Gen. Jas. A. Garfield, of Ohio.
Woodbury—L. Bradford Prince.
Port Byron—Hon. John A. Kasson, of Iowa.
New Village—A. T. Foss, of New-Hampshire.
Pleasantville—Gen. John L. Swift, Hon. Chauncey M. Depew.
Hindsville—Col. F. Montgomery, James Kilbourn, Esq.
Millerton—Hon. Francis Silvester.
Oxford—Gen. Daniel Ullman, W. H. Pearnie, of Tennessee.
Palmyra—Gen. T. M. Hite, of Missouri.
Slotsburg—V. B. Denslow, Esq.
Middleton—Jas. G. Blaine, of Maine; Hon. Lewis Barker, of Maine; Hon. A. K. McClure.
Elmira—Gen. James A. Hall, Gen. John Cochrane, Gen. B. F. Bruce.
West Martinsburg—E. W. Mason.
Troy—Hon. Patrick Corbett.
New-York, No. 10 Abingdon-square—Hon. L. E. Chittenden, W. H. Burleigh, Esq.
Rogersville—Gen. R. Brinckerhoff, of Ohio.
Mount Kisco—Hon. D. P. Tyler, of Connecticut.
Clarksville—J. W. Finney, of Michigan.
Newark—Gen. J. B. McKean, Major C. R. Knowles.
Cuba—Gen. E. M. Lee, of Connecticut.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 28.

Brooklyn—Gen. John L. Swift, Massachusetts.
Carmel, P. M.—Hon. L. H. Chandler, of Virginia; A. W. Lenny, Esq.; Wm. H. Burleigh, Esq.
Brooklyn, 20th Ward—Lieut.-Gov. S. L. Woodford.
Dover Plains—Hon. Chas. L. Beale.
Morrisville—Hon. Butler G. Noble, Major A. M. Hancock, Maryland.
Fishkill, P. M.—Hon. Chauncey M. Depew.
West Bloomfield—Gen. E. M. Lee, of Connecticut.
Franklinville—Lieut.-Gov. John C. Lee, of Ohio.
Cohocton—Gen. B. F. Bruce, Gen. R. Brinckerhoff, of Ohio.
Tremont—Major James Haggerty.
Movers—Gen. John C. Caldwell, of Maine.
Jefferson Valley—Col. T. B. Thorpe.
Norwich—Hon. James A. Garfield. Gen. Daniel Ullman.
Brooklyn, over the Post Office—Hon. Lewis Barker, of Maine.
Hudson—Gen. Wm. H. Gibson, of Ohio; George H. Young, Esq.
Dryden—Hon. J. H. Selkreg, F. M. Finch, Esq.
New City—Dr. A. H. Robinson.
Watertown—Hon. Wm. Brown, of Kentucky.
Katonah—Rev. L. H. King.
Mount Vernon—Hon. D. P. Tyler, of Connecticut, John Rafferty.
Brooklyn, 21st Ward—H. P. Crozier.
Watkins—Gen. Robert C. Schenck, of Ohio, Gen. James A. Hall, of Maine.
Mariners' Harbor—Hon. L. E. Chittenden.
Rochester—Dr. F. Scheutz.
New-York, 67th-st. and Broadway—Gen. D. F. Burke, Daniel P. Lyddy, Col. J. J. O'Conner, John J. Smyth, Esq.
Carthage—Hon. Martin J. Townsend.
Gasport—G. R. Stebbins.
East Norwich—Geo. W. Hoxie, Esq.
Newport—James B. Jenkins, Esq.
Camden—Gen. Thomas M. Hite. Missouri.
New-York—Washington Hall—Hon. James Wadsworth, Rev. Matthew Hale Smith.
Athens—Major O. M. Wilson, of Indiana.
Charlotteville, afternoon, Summit evening—F. Montgomery.
Schuylerville—Hon. E. D. Culver.
Fulton—Hon. John A. Kasson, of Iowa.
Manorville—A. T. Foss, of New-Hampshire.
Reedsville—J. W. Finney.
New-York, No. 274 Grand-st.—Ethan Allen, C. C. Leigh.
Medina—Gen. James B. McKean, Major C. R. Knowles.

THURSDAY, OCT. 29.

Dobbs' Ferry—Gen. John L. Swift, of Massachusetts.
DeRuyter—Hon Butler G. Noble.
Poughkeepsie—Lieut.-Gov. S. L. Woodford, Gen. J. L. Kilpatrick, Gen. W. H. Gibson.
Newburg, Evening—Gen. W. H. Gibson, of Ohio.
Wayland—Dr. F. Schuetz.
Canandaigua—Major-Gen. D. E. Sickles, Gen. Pleasonton, Gen. E. M. Lee, of Connecticut.
Whitehall—Gen. John C. Caldwell, of Maine.
Brooklyn, corner 9th-st. and 5th-av.—Hon. L. H. Chandler, of Virginia.
Brooklyn, 22d Ward, corner Congress-st. and 5th-av.—Rev. Matthew H. Smith.
West Fulton—Col. F. Montgomery.
Brooklyn, Latimer Hall—Hon. Jas. J. Briggs.
Enfield Centre—Hon. J. H. Selkreg, F. M. Finch.
Spencertown—Hon. Francis Silvester.
Peekskill—Hon. E. D. Culver.
Rome—Gen. T. M. Hite.
Sherburne—Gen. James A. Garfield.
Brooklyn, 15th Ward, corner Leonard and Grand sts.—Judge D. P. Tyler, of Connecticut, H. P. Crozier.
Deer Park—A. T. Foss, Esq.
Buffalo—Gen. Robert C. Schenck.
New-York Cooper Institute—Hon. James G. Blaine.
New-Salem—J. W. Finney, of Michigan.

UNION REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.

For Congress,

9th, 15th and 16th Wards,

ABRAHAM LENT.

WM. ORTON, Chairman.

A. H. KEECH. } Secretaries.
A. M. EAGLESON.

GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN.

A public meeting of the citizens of the Fifth Congressional District (Seventh, Tenth, Thirteenth and Fourteenth Wards) to indorse the nomination of GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN FOR CONGRESS, will be held at Military Hall, (Tenth Ward,) No. 193 Bowery, on SATURDAY EVENING, Oct. 24, at 8 o'clock.

Prominent speakers will be present.

TENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT GRANT AND COLFAX CAMPAIGN CLUB, will hold a grand mass meeting, on FRIDAY EVENING, Oct. 23, 1868, at their headquarters, No. 385 Bowery. The following gentlemen will address the meeting: GEO. HOXIE, Esq.; F. LANGBIEN, Esq.; ISAAC J. OLIVER, Esq.

JACOB M. PATTERSON, Jr., President.

W. A. SMALLEY, Secretary.

NINTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT GRANT, COLFAX AND GRISWOLD CLUB will hold a MASS MEETING at Bleecker Buildings on FRIDAY EVENING, Oct. 23.

Hon. HENRY J. RAYMOND, Hon. WM. A. DARLING, Prof. B. N. MARTIN, ISAAC J. OLIVER and others, will address the meeting.

FINANCIAL.

Fisk & Hatch

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

No. 5 Nassau-street,

BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES, ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF UNITED STATES SECURITIES, and give especial attention to the conversion of SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES INTO THE NEW FIVE-TWENTY BONDS OF 1865 AND 1867.

Holders of the Sixes of 1881, and Five-twenty Bonds of 1862, and May 1, 1865, may now realize a liberal difference by exchanging them for the new 5-20s of 1865-7. We are prepared to make these exchanges upon the most favorable terms.

Deposits received and collections made.

FISK & HATCH, No. 5 Nassau-st.

BANKING HOUSE OF

JAY COOKE & CO.

NO. 20 WALL-ST., CORNER OF NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES, And execute orders for purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

We have added to our office a Retail Department for the accommodation of the public demand for investment in and exchanges of Government Securities, the purchase of GOLD and INTEREST COUPONS, and the sale of INTERNAL REVENUE STAMPS.

JAY COOKE & CO.

BANKING HOUSE OF

HENRY CLEWS & CO.

NO. 32 WALL-ST.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DAILY BALANCES OF CURRENCY OR COIN, at market rate.

Persons depositing with us may check at sight, same as with City Banks.

Advances made to dealers on approved collaterals on favorable terms.

Certificates of deposit issued bearing interest.

Collections made everywhere promptly.

U. S. Securities and Gold bought and sold.

State, City and other Loans negotiated.

BANKING HOUSE OF

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,

NO. 25 NASSAU-ST., (Corner of Cedar-st.)

DEPOSITS received from Individuals, Firms, Banks, Bankers and Corporations, subject to check at sight, and interest allowed at the rate of FOUR per cent. per annum.

CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT issued, bearing FOUR per cent. Interest, payable on demand, or after fixed dates.

COLLECTIONS made on all accessible points in the United States, Canada and Europe. Dividends and Coupons also collected, and all most promptly accounted for.

ORDERS promptly executed for the purchase and sale of Gold; also, Government and other Securities on commission.

INFORMATION furnished, and purchases or exchanges of Securities made for investors.

NEGOTIATIONS of loans, and foreign Exchange effected.

HATCH, FOOTE & Co

BANKERS, AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, STOCKS, &C.

Buy and Sell all issues of U. S. BONDS at MARKET RATES.

No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

ST. LOUIS AND IRON MOUNTAIN RAILROAD COMPANY'S SEVEN PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, FEBRUARY AND AUGUST COUPONS.

The earnings of the completed road to Pilot Knob are now more than the interest on the entire mortgage of $4,000,000. Over $8,000,000 have been spent on the property, and not over $2,000,000 of bonds issued thus far. The constantly increasing traffic of carrying ore, with the prospect of controlling all the travel from St. Louis to the Southern States, insures an enormous revenue. The Directors own 8-10ths of the stock for investment, and are interested to enrich the property as well as to economise its expenses.

THOS. ALLEN, President, St. Louis, Mo.

We, the undersigned, cordially recommend these 7 per cent. mortgage bonds of the St. Louis and Iron Mountain Railroad as good security. The revenue of the road will be large, and the administration of the affairs of the Company is in capable and experienced hands, and is entitled to the greatest confidence of the public.

James S. Thomas, Mayor of St. Louis; John J. Roe, President St. Louis Chamber of Commerce; E. W. Fox, President St. Louis Board of Trade; Barton Bates, President North Missouri Railroad; J. H. Britton, President National Bank of the State of Missouri; Wm. L. Ewing, President of the Mer. N. B. of St. Louis; Geo. H. Rea, President Second Nat. Bank of St. Louis; Jas. B. Eads, Chief Eng. of St. Louis and Ill. Bridge Co.; Geo. W. Taylor, President Pacific Railroad, (of Mo.); John R. Lionberger, President T. N. Bank, St. Louis.

NEW-YORK REFERENCES:

H. K. Corning,	John Auchincloss,	Grant & Son,
A. W. Spies,	A. Trask,	E. C. Cowdin,
F. Marquand,	J. H. Swift,	Isaac N. Phelps,
W. V. Brady,	S. Gandy,	W. T. Blodgett,
A. R. Eno,	Geo. D. Phelps,	John Knower.

Pamphlets with details can be had at the New-York Agency

H. G. MARQUAND, Vice-President, No. 43 Wall-st.

JOHN MUNROE & CO., AMERICAN BANKERS, No. 7 Rue Scribe, Paris, and No. 8 Wall-st., New-York.

Issue circular letters of credit to travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c.

Also, commercial credits.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO., No. 18 Wall-st.

Drafts on the LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.

Drafts on DREXEL, HARJES & CO., Paris.

COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS.

THE EAST INDIA TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

This Company have an exclusive grant to lay submarine cables from Canton to Tein-tsin, (the seaport of Pekin,) connecting all the ports on the Asiatic Coast, whose foreign commerce AMOUNTS TO ONE THOUSAND MILLIONS ANNUALLY. The Company is chartered by the Legislature of the State of New-York with a capital of $5,000,000; shares, $100 each. A limited number of shares are offered at $50 each, payable $10 cash, $15 Nov. 1, balance in monthly installments of $2 50 per share. THE INQUIRIES FOR THIS STOCK ARE NOW VERY ACTIVE, AND THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS INSTRUCT US TO SAY IT MAY BE WITHDRAWN AT ANY TIME, AND THAT NONE WILL BE OFFERED ON THE ABOVE TERMS AFTER NOV. 20 NEXT. For circulars, maps and full information apply to

Messrs. DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO., Bankers, No. 18 Wall-st., New-York.

Messrs. BOOKSTAVER, THAYER & SLOSSON, No. 30 Wall-st., New-York.

THE NATIONAL BANK COMMONWEALTH, New-York.

Messrs. SPENCER VILA & CO., No. 13 Congress-st., Boston.

Messrs. DREXEL & CO., Philadelphia.

Messrs. J. L. BROWNELL & CO., New-York.

Messrs. JAY COOKE & CO., Washington, D. C.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK, Washington, D. C.

MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK, Syracuse, N. Y.

W. R. HIGBY, Pequonnock National Bank, Bridgeport, Conn.

H. H. ORMSBEE, Manufacturers' Insurance Company, Providence, R. I.

Messrs. DONAHUE, KELLY & CO., San Francisco, Cal.

G. F. DAVIS, City National Bank, Hartford, Conn.

And at the office of the Company.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

STATE OF INDIANA, WABASH AND ERIE CANAL (OLD) PREFERRED AND DEFERRED SCRIP BOUGHT. G. K. SISTARE, NO. 24 NASSAU-ST.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 12, 1868.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT GOLD.—Proposals will be received in writing at this office for the purchase of Government Gold in exchange for Currency, commencing on WEDNESDAY, the 14th inst., and continuing for ten consecutive business days. The amount for which proposals will be received each day is limited to $800,000, and the whole or any part thereof, not less than $5,000, will be awarded to the highest bidder. Proposals will be received from 11 to 12 o'clock of each day, and the bids will be opened and the result declared immediately thereafter. To guard against fictitious bids a certified check for three per cent. of the amount for which proposals are made, must accompany each offer. The gold will be ready for delivery immediately after the awards are made.

A box for the reception of proposals will be found at the Cashier's desk in this office. All bids should be under seal, indorsed "Proposals for Gold," which will be publicly opened at the hour stated.

H. H. VAN DYCK, Assistant Treasurer.

PACIFIC RAILROAD, OF MISSOURI, SIX PER CENT. GOLD BONDS.—The Pacific Railroad, of Missouri, having completed the purchase of Five Millions of Missouri State Sixes, from proceeds of sales of its Six per Cent. Gold Mortgage Bonds, and having paid them over in discharge of all its indebtedness to the State, now offers through the undersigned about $1,500,000 more of its Six per Cent. Gold Mortgage Bonds due in 1888, Coupons payable February and August; the proceeds to be applied to payment of Bonds about maturing, which will then leave the entire debt of the road $7,000,000 in Six Per Cent. Gold Bonds, the annual interest upon which will be $420,000 in Gold, while the net receipts for the present year will exceed $1,200,000.

The Road runs from St. Louis to Kansas City—283 miles. Price for the present, par, and accrued interest in currency.

CLARK, DODGE & CO., No. 51 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY

OF NEW-YORK,

Office No. 135 Broadway.

BRANCH OFFICES: 1227 Broadway, New-York, 151 Montague-st. Brooklyn.

Cash Capital, - - -	$2,000,000 00
Assets, 1st July, 1868,	3,730,981 60
Liabilities, - - - -	126,453 15

A deduction from the Premium, equal to the Commission formerly paid, will be made to all parties insuring City risks without the intervention of a broker

Policies issued payable in Gold, if desired.

CHARLES J. MARTIN, President.
A. F. WILLMARTH, Vice-President.
D. A. HEALD, 2d Vice-President.
J. H. WASHBURN, Secretary.
GEO. M. LYON, Assistant Secretary.
T. B. GREENE, Second Assistant Secretary.

VERMILYE & CO.,

BANKERS,

REMOVED TO NOS. 16 AND 18 NASSAU-ST.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND IN GOLD AND GOLD COUPONS.

CLOSING PRICES.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 22, 1868—3 P. M.

	Buy.	Sell.		Buy.	Sell.
Registered, 1881..	114⅜	114⅝	5-20 Coupon, '67..	110⅝	111
Coupon, 1881..	115⅜	115⅝	5-20 Coupon, '68..	111⅛	111⅜
5-20 Reg., '62..	106⅜	107	10-40 Registered..	104	104⅜
5-20 Coupon, '62..	113⅜	113⅝	10-40 Coupon....	105⅜	106
5-20 Coupon, '64..	111⅜	112	Gold..............	135⅜	135½
5-20 Coupon, '65..	111⅝	112	U. S. Cur. Pacif.	99⅜	100
5-20 Coupon, '65, Jan. & July....	110⅝	110⅞			

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION, RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD, MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

OFFICE OF THE ISTHMUS CANAL COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 21, 1868.—Books of subscription for the Capital Stock of this Company will be opened on and after Monday, the second day of November next, at the office of the Ætna Insurance Company of New-York, No. 170 Broadway,

WILLIAM T. COLEMAN,
MARSHALL O. ROBERTS,
CORNELIUS K. GARRISON,
WILLIAM B. DUNCAN,
RICHARD SCHELL,
Commissioners.

BOWLES BROTHERS & CO., BANKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, NO. 12 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS, No. 19 William-st., New-York, No. 76 State-st., Boston.

Make advances on American securities and cash coupons on demand. Bills on the United States or England bought and sold. Circular credits cashed.

Letters for Americans in Europe addressed to our care will be forwarded or delivered.

FIREMEN'S FUND INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 167 BROADWAY, N. Y.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 21, 1868.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS and Inspectors of next election will be held at the office, on MONDAY, Nov. 2, 1868, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 1 o'clock P. M.

W. B. HODGSDON, Secretary.

NEW-YORK MINING COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 22, 1868.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this Company, for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the office, No. 125 Front-st., on MONDAY, the 2 of November next. The poll will be open from 12 to 1 o'clock.

M. H. FLEMING, Secretary.

WANTED, $34,000 ON BOND AND FIRST Mortgage on improved City Real Estate, valued at double the amount required, at seven per cent. interest for three or five years; principals only dealt with. Apply to ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 43 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—UNION PACIFIC AND CENTRAL Pacific Railroad Companies' 6 per cent. Gold First Mortgage Bonds at a low price. Also, a large variety of other securities for investments.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Stock Broker and Auctioneer, No. 43 Pine-st., N. Y.

$20.000 WANTED—TO WORK SOME valuable patents, already introduced. Address PATENTEE, Box No. 104 Times Office.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 15th day of October, A.D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of GILBERT R. VAN ALEN, of the City of Brooklyn, County of Kings, who carried on business in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, before Edgar Ketchum, Register, on the 7th day of November, A. D. 1868, at 1 o'clock P. M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

OCT. 22, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 14th day of October, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of MOSES GROSSMAN, of New-York City, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 2d day of November, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

OCT. 22, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 20th day of October, A. D., 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JOHN McCARTEN, of the City and County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register, No. 202 Broadway, Room No. 4, New-York City, before Isaac Dayton, Register, on the 12th day of November, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

OCT. 23, 1868.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MANUEL DE J. LOPEZ, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Manuel de J. Lopez, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 30th day of October, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 39 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 6th day of October, 1868.

o9-law3wF* GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of DORMAN L. ORMSBY, a bankrupt. —In Bankruptcy.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Dorman L. Ormsby, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated New-York the 18th day of September, A. D. 1868.

ISAAC M. ANDRUSS, Assignee, No. 39 Pine-st., New-York City.

o9-law3wF*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of EDWARD L. DAYTON, a bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate and effects of Edward L. Dayton, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, in said district, who was, on the 15th day of June, A. D. 1868, adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of the United States for the said Southern District of New-York.—Dated, City of New-York, 21st day of October, A. D. 1868.

BENJAMIN P. TODD, Assignee,

o23-law3wF* No. 202 Broadway, City of New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York. —In the matter of JOHN P. RIDNER, a bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate and effects of John P. Ridner, of Perth Amboy, in the County of Middlesex and State of New-Jersey, who has carried on business for the six months next immediately preceding the filing of his petition, at the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, within said district, who was, on the 15th day of June, A. D. 1868, adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of the United States for the said Southern District of New-York—Dated City of New-York, 21st day of October, A. D. 1868.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,

o23-law3wF No. 137 Broadway, City of New-York.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 7th day of October, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JOSEPH M. WEEKS, of New-York City, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts, and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Henry Wilder Allen Register, on the 9th day of November, A. D. 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

OCT. 23, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 19th day of October, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of WILLIAM BURROWS, Jr., of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, formerly a member of the firm of Hitchcock & Co., who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-st., corner Nassau-st., Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, before James F. Dwight, Register, on the 12th day of November, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

OCT. 23, 1868.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ALBERT BRISTOL, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Albert Bristol, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 19th day of November, 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 19th day of October, 1868.

GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

SACKETT, WEBSTER & SACKETT, Attorneys for Bankrupt, No. 162 Broadway, New-York. o23-law3wF*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SAMUEL CLINE, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Samuel Cline, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 13th day of November, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 39 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 2th day of October, 1868.

o23-law3wF* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM H. WEEKS, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby give that a petition has been filed in said Court by William H. Weeks, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 6th day of November, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-st., in the City of New-York, in said district, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, Oct. 13, 1868.

o16-law3wF* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM BODENHAMER, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by William Bodenhamer, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 10th day of November, 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 15th day of October, 1868.

o16-law3wF* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of EDGAR T. FANNING, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Edgar T. Fanning, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 10th day of November, 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 15th day of October, 1868.

o16-law3wF* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ARNOLD HUNGERBUHLER and JOHN A. LINHERR, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Arnold Hungerbuhler and John A. Linherr, in said district, duly declared bankrupts under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all their debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 9th day of November, 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 15th day of October, 1868.

o16-law3wF* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of THOMAS DUGARD, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Thomas Dugard, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 2d day of November, 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 8th day of October, A. D. 1868.

o9-law3wF* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York. —In the matter of DORMAN L. ORMSBY, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—At the City of New-York, in said district, on the 1st day of October, A. D. 1868. To the creditors of Dorman L. Ormsby: Take notice, that a petition has been filed in said court by Dorman L. Ormsby, of the City of New-York, County of New-York and State of New-York, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof, from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 30th day of October next, at 12 o'clock M., at No. 39 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, County of New-York and State of New-York, before Mr. John Fitch, Register in Bankruptcy, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where you may attend and show cause, if any you have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.

GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk of the District Court.

o9-law3wF*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ADOLPH RIESS, bankrupt. —In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah F. Williams, Register. —To whom it may concern.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Adolph Riess, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 16th day of September, A. D. 1868.

Assignee, S. HOUSMAN, No. 75 Reade-st.

o9-law3wF*

NO. 1,785.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of BOLTIS M. FOWLER, a bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before John Fitch, Register.— To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Boltis M. Fowler, of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York the 18th day of September, A. D. 1868.

ALEX. OSTRANDER, Assignee,

o9-law3wF* No. 1 Park-place.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of THE SOLDIERS' BUSINESS, MESSENGER AND DISPATCH COMPANY, bankrupt. —In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the Soldiers' Business, Messenger and Dispatch Company of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, which has been adjudged a bankrupt upon creditors' petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 15th day of October, A. D. 1868. H. EDWIN TREMAIN, Assignee.

o23-law3wF*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York. —In the matter of JULIUS OPPENHEIMER, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 23d day of October, A. D. 1868.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Julius Oppenheimer, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.

JNO. SEDGWICK, Assignee,

o23-law3wF* No. 187 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York. —In the matter of EDWIN R. CARROLL, bankrupt. —In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.— At the City of New-York, the 23d day of October, A. D. 1868.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Edwin R. Carroll, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee.

o23-law3wF* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP—THE partnership heretofore existing under the name of SCOTT & HAMILTON is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All demands and accounts must be settled by the undersigned, who has assumed the assets and liabilities of the old firm and will continue the business as usual at No. 64 Bleecker-st. CHARLES HAMILTON.

OFFICE OF DAVID GROESBECK & CO., JOHNSTON BUILDING, NO. 30 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 17, 1868.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS THIS DAY retired from the firm of David Groesbeck & Co.

W. W. EVERETT.

ANDREW BARSTOW HAS THIS DAY ASsociated with himself EUGENE T. BOGERT, and will continue the business of buying and selling stocks, bonds, gold and Government securities, strictly on commission, at No. 30 Wall-st., under name and firm of A. BARSTOW & CO. A. BARSTOW,

OCT. 22, 1868. EUGENE T. BOGERT.

PERSONAL.

MARY KEMP IS REQUESTED TO call on British Vice-Consul.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER will sell by auction, on SATURDAY, Oct. 24, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 83 Liberty-st.,

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—The property of a family going abroad, consisting of velvet and Brussels carpets; carved rosewood and black walnut parlor, dining-room and bedroom suites; French-plate pier and mantel mirrors; rosewood and black walnut etageres; centre tables, buffets, extension tables, hair and feather mattresses, bolsters and pillows, crockery and glassware.

ALSO, AT 12 O'CLOCK,

A carved rosewood seven-octave piano, made by Driggs Patent Piano Company.

Mahogany six-pocket billiard table, with cues, counters, &c.

A BEAUTIFUL DARK CHESTNUT HORSE, sound and kind, free from all tricks or vice, 15½ hands high, and an excellent saddle-horse.

A WOOD BROTHERS' WAGON in first-class order.

A SINGLE HARNESS made by Wood & Gibson.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY ON FRANKFORT-ST., formerly known as the "Old Pewter Mug Beer-house."—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Oct. 29, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, the valuable property known as No. 7 Frankfort-st., near Chatham-st. There is a two-story brick house on the front, and a three-story brick house on the rear of the lot.

Two-thirds of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage. Title indisputable. The premises will be sold subject to a lease, which expires on 1st May next, at $2,500 per annum, payable monthly in advance. For further particulars inquire of S. F. COWDREY, No. 67 Wall-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

REFEREE'S SALE IN PARTITION, BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT, OF 1,800 ACRES OF LAND, on the Hudson River below Garrison's, near West Point.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Oct. 27, 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., at Garrison's, 1,800 acres of land on the Hudson River, below Garrison's, 570 acres having a fine river and road front. The land will be sold in parcels. For further particulars and maps, apply to the Auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY T. R. MINTURN, BROWN & CO.—THIS DAY, (Friday,) Oct. 23, at 11 o'clock, within the store:

700 boxes Malaga Lemons.
150 packages new crop Malaga Raisins.
2 bales Languedoc Almonds.
6 bales Walnuts.
100 kegs Plums.
100 kegs Prunes.
100 barrels Currants.
100 boxes Currants.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

IMPORTER'S SALE OF SUPERB FANCY GOODS, &C.

GEORGE COOK will sell by auction, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, in his salesrooms, No. 101 Liberty-st., importer's sale of rich fancy goods, &c., including marble, bronze, ormolu and alabaster 21 and 30 day clocks, bronze groups and figures, Parian and bisque figures, groups and inks, white and colored Parian statuary, Bohemian and china vases, richest designs; ormolu mounted goods, silver-plated ware, &c. We would call the attention of lovers of fine bronzes to this sale, as it embraces the largest and most artistic figures and groups imported.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., Auctioneers.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 28, AT 12 M., AT the Exchange Salesroom:

Handsome brown-stone house on 43d-st.

WEST 43D-ST.—Three-story high-stoop brown-stone house and lot, No. 437 West 43d-st., north side, between 9th and 10th avs., in fine order and contains all the modern improvements.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL ON MONDAY, 2D DAY of November, at 12 o'clock noon, at Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, all the effects of the Patent Coal Company, consisting of engine, boilers, machinery, coal and coal dust and office furniture; also letters patent, lease, &c. Terms cash.

The property may be seen on application.

LEGAL SALE.—STATE OF WISCONSIN CIRcuit Court, Milwaukee County.—The Chicago and Northwestern Railroad Company versus Charles Butler and others.—By virtue of a judgment rendered in the above entitled cause, I shall offer and sell at public sale to the highest bidder, at the Seymour House, in the City of Oshkosh, in the County of Winnebago, in the State of Wisconsin, on the tenth (10th) day of December next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, two hundred and forty sections of land (or 153,600 acres of land, more or less) granted by Congress to aid in the construction of a railroad from Fond du Lac northerly to the State line, being the lands first selected by the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company under such grant.—Dated Oct. 19, 1868.

JAMES H. HOWE, Commissioner.

G. BOUCK, Plaintiff's Attorney, Oshkosh, Wis.

SIXTY-SEVENTH AUCTION SALE OF SCRANTON COAL, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 28, 1868. —The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company will sell, by Messrs. JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., Auctioneers, at the Company's Salesroom, No. 26 Exchange-place, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 28, at 12 o'clock noon,

50,000 TONS

of COAL, from the Lackawanna regions, deliverable at their depot, Elizabeth, N. J., during November, 1868.

SAMUEL SLOAN, President.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer—Salesrooms 101 Liberty-st.,

WILL SELL BY AUCTION, ON SATURDAY, at 11 o'clock, a general assortment of new and second-hand furniture, &c. Catalogues at sale.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT under and by virtue of a certain instrument of indenture, dated the sixth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine, made and entered into between EDWARD K. COLLINS, JAMES BROWN, ELISHA RIGGS, WILLIAM S. WETMORE and STEWART BROWN, of the first part; PROSPER M. WETMORE, of the second part, and the United States of America, by JOHN Y. MASON, Secretary of the Navy of the United States, of the third part, and for the purpose of obtaining repayment of the sum of one hundred and fifteen thousand and five hundred dollars, being the amount of the outstanding balance of advance due, unpaid and unrefunded to the United States, with interest thereon from the twentieth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, will on the first day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, at 12 o'clock at noon, sell at the Merchants' Exchange, at the City of New-York, at public auction, for cash, the steamship *Atlantic*, her tackle, apparel, &c.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, April 19, 1858.

The above sale having been postponed from time to time to this date, it is hereby again postponed until THURSDAY, October 20, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, at twelve o'clock at noon.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, May 31, 1864.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, November thirty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, October 20, 1864.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, January twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, November 30, 1864.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-three, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, January 26, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, April twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, March 23, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, May twenty-four, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, April 26, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, June twenty-eight, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, May 24, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, August twenty-three, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, June 28, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, October twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, August 23, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-eight, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, October 26, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-nine, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, May thirty-first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, March 29, 1866.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, July twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, May 31, 1866.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, October twenty-fifth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, July 26, 1866.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-seventh, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 25, 1866.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, January thirty-first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1866.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-eighth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1867.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, May thirtieth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, March 28, 1867.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, August twenty-ninth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, May 30, 1867.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-sixth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same time and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 29, 1867.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-sixth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, at the same time and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1867.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, May twenty-eight, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, at the same time and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, March 26, 1868.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, July thirty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, at the same time and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, May 28, 1868.

The above sale is postponed to THURSDAY, October fifteenth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, at same time and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, July 30, 1868.

The above sale is postponed to THURSDAY, January twenty-one, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, at the same time and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 15, 1868. oct16-lawto21jan.

HATS AND CAPS.

JOHN N. GENIN HAVING RETIRED from business, his former superintendent, D. A. D'ANCONA, No. 82 6th-av., has constantly on exhibition a superb stock of hats for gents, ladies, boys, misses and infants, and ladies' and gents' Furs, at twenty-five per cent. below Broadway prices. Particular attention paid to fur alterations.

INSTRUCTION.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, With Primary Department and Gymnasium, Nos. 212 and 214 5th-av., Will reopen Sept. 7.

The circular of the school will be found in the advertising columns of *Harper's Monthly* for September.

MOUNT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE, CLASSICAL, COMMERCIAL, ENGLISH AND FRENCH, PREPARATORY AND POST-GRADUATE DEPARTMENTS.

NO. 40 SOUTH WASHINGTON-SQUARE,

GEO. W. CLARKE, A. M., Principal.

Catalogues at the Institute, now open for pupils of all ages preparing for business or college. Progress rapid, and terms reasonable.

CHARLIER FRENCH INSTITUTE, NOS. 48, 50 AND 52 EAST 24TH-ST.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL. Fourteenth year. Will open on MONDAY, Sept. 21. Pupils prepared for West Point, Naval Academy, college and business. Complete instruction in English studies, German, Spanish and French, which is the language of the school at large. Primary department for young boys, gymnasium, &c. See prospectus for all details and names of pupils, over two hundred.

Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

INSTITUTION FOR YOUNG LADIES; NO. 149 MADISON-AV., COR. 33D-ST., NEW-YORK.

MR. AND MRS. ELISEE CHARLIER'S PROTESTANT BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL will open Sept. 21. Thorough instruction in English and French. Mr. and Mrs. C. are French, have taught thirteen years in this country, and wish to establish a *substantial*, not a fashionable, school. Circulars at Lockwood's, 411 Broadway; Christern's, 863 Broadway, and at the school.

GARDNER INSTITUTE—ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 34 West 32d st., New-York, re-opens Sept. 22. Prof. W. F. de Haas will teach the classes in object drawing and painting.

Rev. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

MLLE. ROSTAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH PROTESTANT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,

No. 111 EAST 36TH-ST., first house below Park-av., Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 22. The course of instruction is designed to combine a thorough English education with the practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages.

Special attention is also given to drawing and painting, and the Musical Department, under the care of Profs. S. B. MILLS and F. L. RITTER, offers peculiar advantages to those who wish to make music a special study.

A limited number of young ladies will be received in the family and welcomed to share in all the comforts and privileges of a pleasant home. Application can be made at the above address.

LYON'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, NO. 161 5TH-AV., AND 937 BROADWAY, Corner 22d-st.—Thirteenth year.

Rooms spacious, light, airy, high-ceiled and steam-heated. Young pupils with Mrs. Lyon, the others with Mr. Lyon. Within two years 14 have entered college—7 Columbia, 3 Yale, 2 Harvard, 1 Williams, 1 Troy Polytechnic. Another fine class is preparing. Light gymnastics. A Literary Union gathers teachers and older pupils weekly. Only pure, contented, working pupils desired.

PACKARD'S EVENING SCHOOL, Mortimer Building, corner of Broadway and 22d-st.

The evening classes of Packard's Business College will commence on MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 26, and continue during the Winter months. Special attention paid to writing, arithmetic and book-keeping.

The very best teachers employed. Call for circular.

S. S. PACKARD, Principal.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S French and English Boarding and Day School, at No. 101 East 38th-st., corner of Park-av., reopened WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. Mrs. REED will be at home after Sept. 8. Circulars sent on request.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH FAMILY AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 5 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 24.

For full information, see circular. Address as above.

WM. MASON & THEODORE THOMAS' CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.

No. 129 Fifth-avenue, near 20th-st., will reopen on Monday, Sept. 14. Classes now forming. Circulars forwarded. Office hours from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

MR. DUANE S. EVERSON, for four years classical tutor in Columbia College, will reopen Sept. 16, at No. 1,182 Broadway, near 28th-st., the Select English Classical and Mathematical School for boys, lately under the charge of Mr. R. P. Jencks. Number limited.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS DANBURY, CONN. F. J. JACKSON, Principal.

MRS. EDWARD B. WHITE'S English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 2 West 43d-st. References—Right Rev. H. Potter, Right Rev. A. C. Coxe, Right Rev. T. F. Davis, Prof. Charles Davies, Prof. Henry, Prof. Bartlett, Wm. H. Appleton and others, as per circular, for which apply as above.

MRS. MACAULAY'S English and French Boarding and Day School, Nos. 251 and 253 Madison-av., will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 21. Mrs. Macaulay will be in town from Sept. 8.

THE RIVERDALE INSTITUTE.—A COLlegiate School for young ladies, at Riverdale-on-Hudson, is under the supervision of Rev. GEORGE D. WILDES, A. M., Rector of Christ Church, Riverdale.

Principal—Mrs. CORNELIA A. MILLER.

French Professor—JULES E. LOISEAU.

Professors of Music—EMILE GUYON, ALFRED ANDREWS.

The appointments of this institution are first-class throughout for a thorough, physical, moral and mental education. Address the Principal.

Prospectus at Messrs. Appletons', No. 90 Grand-st., New-York.

Further particulars of SAMUEL D. BABCOCK, No. 37 William-st.; HENRY F. SPAULDING, No. 40 Leonard-st.; MARTIN BATES, No. 31 Mercer-st., N. Y.

WANTED—ONE OR TWO YOUNG GENTLEmen to join a class of pupils who are preparing for college, and a few young ladies to join a class for Latin, German, French, History and the higher English branches. Address Dr. CHAS. HINKEL, General Post Office, Box No. 1,153. Refers to Messrs. John J. Astor, Jr., August Belmont, Edward Cooper, Abram S. Hewitt, Edmund H. Miller, John F. Purdy, A. C. Richards, Hon. Judge Daly, Rev. Henry Field, Rev. Dr. Osgood.

TROY FEMALE SEMINARY.—THIS INstitution offers the accumulated advantages of over fifty years of successful operation.

Every facility is provided for a thorough course of useful and ornamental education, under the direction of a corps of more than twenty professors and teachers. For circulars apply to

JOHN H. WILLARD, Troy, N. Y.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.—French Classes are now to commence, under the direction of Th. DELOUEST. For ladies: MONDAYS, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and FRIDAYS, from 2 to 4 P. M. For gentlemen, the same days, in the evening. Apply at the desk, Clinton Hall, Astor-place. For private lessons, to the teacher, No. 152 East 22d-st.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 25 East 21st-st., reopened MONDAY Sept. 21. All letters or applications will be attended to at the above address.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH PREPARATORY class for boys from 7 to 10 years of age; conducted by Mrs. Parrott and Professors, 42d-st. and Broadway. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway and Christern's, No. 863 Broadway.

SEDGWICK INSTITUTE, GREAT BARrington, Mass.—A family school for twenty boys. Home comforts, kind care and thorough teaching. Term begins Sept. 14.

S. PARSONS PRATT, A. M., Principal.

FEMALE INSTITUTE—BEDFORD, WESTchester Co., N. Y.—A Family Boarding School for girls, in charge of Mr. and Mrs. R. BOLTON. Reopened Sept. 23. Terms, $250 per year. Circulars obtained of Mr. J. Bates, No. 155 Broadway, or address Principals.

A GENTLEMAN DESIRES A FEW extra pupils in mathematics, belles lettres, or fencing; will instruct gentlemen's sons at his own or their residences; terms moderate; references required. Address W. R., Station D.

THE ENGLISH, FRENCH AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL of Dr. F. BERTHET will open Sept. 21, at No. 920 Broadway. There is a gymnasium. For circulars apply to LOCKWOOD, No. 411 Broadway.

TOWNSEND'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, No. 260 Bowery. Special instruction, day and evening, in commercial and English branches. Rooms for ladies, and private instruction.

MRS. PARKS AND MRS. BENEDICT'S boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 135 Madison-av., corner 32d-st., will reopen Sept. 24. Applications may be made personally or by letter.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE, AT CLAVERACK, N. Y.—A first-class Boarding School for both sexes. Students received Oct. 26.

Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal.

A HOME AND INSTRUCTION FOR three or four children, with an experienced lady, one hour and a half from the City. Address M. C. W., Upper Piermont, N. Y.

MISS STILLMAN'S SEMINARY, 1,533 Fulton-av., near Bedford-av., Brooklyn. This boarding and day school for young ladies will reopen Sept. 16. Place unsurpassed for beauty and healthfulness.

MADEMOISELLE TARDIVEL'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH SELECT SCHOOL, for Young Ladies and Children, 240 West 23d-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 15th.

AMENIA SEMINARY, AMENIA, N. Y.—SPEcial preparation for college. Refers by permission to the Faculties of Yale, Wesleyan and Rutgers.

S. T. FROST, Principal.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES. Bridgeport, Conn. For circulars, address the principal. Miss EMILY NELSON.

WM. H. LEGGETT'S SCHOOL—NO. 1,214 Broadway. Boys prepared for college or business. For references see circular.

MISS SARAH SEDGWICK'S SCHOOL for boys will open Sept. 15, at No. 923 Broadway, corner of 21st-st.

MISS WARREN'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS —Trenor's Lyric Hall, No. 723 6th-av., between 41st and 42d sts.—English, French and German taught.

MRS. FITZ-HENRI'S SCHOOL FOR young ladies and children, No. 40 Irving-place, will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23.

A. WILLIAMSON'S FAMILY SCHOOL FOR boys, at Bedford, Westchester Co., N. Y., will reopen Nov. 2.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S ENGLISH and French Boarding School for young ladies, New-Brunswick, N. J.

MT. PLEASANT INSTITUTE.—PRIVATE classes for boys, Amherst, Mass.; established 1846. Classical and commercial. H. C. NASH, A. M., Principal.

KINDERGARTEN SCHOOLS FOR BOYS, 604 6th-av., near 36th-st.: Girls, 66 W. 36th-st.; reopen Sept. 14. Miss E. M. COE, Princ., 66 W. 36th-st.

NEW-YORK UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR-SCHOOL—With primary department, fits boys for business, college, West Point and the Naval Academy.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG girl as laundress and to assist up stairs the latter part of the week; understands fluting; or to do chamberwork and assist with the washing and ironing in a private family; no objections to go a short distance in the country; is a Protestant; City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 214 West 18th-st., (No. 3 White's-place,) between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble person of experience and ability to attend a first-class confectionery, or to wait on an invalid lady, or to assist in housekeeping; the best of reference. Address N. H., or call at the store, No. 635 8th-av., near 45th-st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT PERSON, A situation as seamstress; understands cutting and fitting ladies and children's dresses; is a good operator on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; has good City reference from her last place. Apply at No. 217 East 26th-st., third floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS in a private family; can cut and fit ladies' and children's clothes and operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine, and has one of her own; best of reference. Call or address No. 335 East 16th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., first floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A STEADY YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; will be found willing to assist in everything required; understands her business thoroughly; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 266 6th-av., corner 17th-st., in the grocery store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A CAPABLE young girl, as nurse and seamstress, or chamberwork and sewing; is an excellent operator on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; has three years best City reference. Call at No. 241 West 22d-st., in the rear.

WANTED—BY A WILLING AND OBLIGING young woman, a situation as waitress in a private family; has the very best of City reference from her last place, where she has lived for three years. Call at No. 378 7th-av., between 33d and 34th sts.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as seamstress and children's dressmaker; understands the use of Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine. Can be seen on Thursday at her present employer's, No. 16 Gramercy Park, East 20th-st., near Irving-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young woman as first-class chambermaid and plain sewing; has no objection to wait on ladies; the best of City reference given. Call for two days at No. 210 West 33d-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MIDDLE-aged woman; can take the entire charge of an infant from its birth, or take care of an invalid; good reference given as to honesty, capability, &c. Call for two days at No. 217 East 19th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman, a situation to do general housework in a small private family; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 458 8th-av., between 34th and 35th sts., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A CANADIAN young woman as nurse; would take full charge of a child night and day, or would bring it up by bottle, or would wait on an invalid; can do all kinds of sewing. Call at No. 509 East 12th-st., rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK AND first-class baker; understands all kinds; no objection to a boarding-house; best reference. Call or address for two days No. 338 East 12th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant girl, who has five years' reference from her last place, a situation as nurse and plain sewer, or waitress and chambermaid. Inquire at No. 415 West 25th-st., top floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG married woman, a situation as wet nurse; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; good City reference. Call or address E. E., No. 344 East 18th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.; ring fourth bell.

WANTED—IN COUNTRY OR CITY, BY A cook, washer and ironer, a situation; can take the place of chambermaid and fine washer, waitress, or do housework. Apply at No. 404 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT SEAMSTRESS, a few more ladies' work, either by the day or week; can do all kinds of family sewing; can help with dressmaking. Call or address No. 351 West 41st-st., one day only.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as chambermaid and do up ladies' cambrics; understands fluting; can give the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 224 3d-av., between 20th and 21st sts.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN WOMAN A situation to do the general housework of a small private family, or to do cooking, washing and ironing. Can be seen for two days at No. 117 West 19th-st., in the front basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman as cook in a private family; understands meats, game, bread and pastry; has nine years' City reference from her last place. Call at No. 93 West 28th-st.

WANTED—BY A LAUNDRESS AND CHAMbermaid, who does French fluting, clear starching, &c., a situation; would take the place of cook, washer and ironer or houseworker. Apply at No. 404 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED.—A LADY WISHES A SITUATION for a girl who has lived with her for the last two years, as chambermaid, and to take care of growing children, or to do plain sewing. Call for two days at No. 15 West 32d-st.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN PROTESTANT girl, a situation to cook, wash and iron; is a good plain cook and can wash and iron nicely; is kind and obliging and will strive to please; City reference. Call at No. 1,288 Broadway, near 33d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman as first-class chambermaid or waitress; can take care of silver; no objection to taking care of children, or to going in the country. Call at No. 303 East 29th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUAtion as first-class laundress; the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 81 West 28th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GOOD PLAIN cook; lately landed from England; has no objection to assisting in a small washing; best of reference can be given. Apply at No. 207 East 20th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as cook and assist with the washing and ironing; will be found willing and obliging; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 241 West 22d-st., in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITRESS IN A private family; can give the best of City reference from last place. Address No. 23 East 47th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young German girl, well recommended, as waitress or to take care of children. Apply or address AGNES, No. 2 Abingdon-square, third floor.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG ENGLISHWOMAN, a situation as first-class cook; an excellent baker; no objection to City or country. Call at No. 265 West 15th-st., one door from 8th-av.; ring the bell.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A SITuation as chambermaid and waitress in a small private family; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 224 West 18th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable American girl as waitress, or chambermaid and waitress; best City reference. Call at No. 347 East 17th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as nurse; is capable of taking care of a baby; has the best of City references. Call at No. 347 West 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG American girl to take care of children and to sew; can operate. Call at No. 125 West 10th-st., between Greenwich and 6th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation to do chamberwork and waiting, or chamberwork and plain sewing; the best of City references. Call at No. 453 3d-av., near 32d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman lately landed from Europe, as chambermaid and laundress. Call at No. 160 West 33d-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTEStant girl, a situation as child's nurse in a private family; best reference given. Inquire for two days at No. 86 7th-av., top floor, rear rooms.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUAtion as cook and laundress in a small family; would go a short distance in the country. Can be seen at No. 219 West 35th-st.

WANTED—BY A SUPERIOR YOUNG WOMAN, (Protestant,) a situation as waitress and chambermaid, or chambermaid and plain sewer; good City references. Can be seen at No. 211 West 31st-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN A SITUAtion as first-class cook; can do cooking in any style; is a good baker; has the best City reference. Can be seen at No. 299 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN GIRL, A SITUAtion to mind children; is a good seamstress. Call for two days at No. 183 2d-st., first floor, between Avenues A and B.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT COOK, WHO is willing to assist with the washing, a situation as a good meat and pastry cook; also, a good bread maker. Apply at No. 404 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT GIRL, a situation to do chamberwork and waiting, and will assist in the kitchen if required; is fully competent. Call at No. 1,288 Broadway, near 33d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman in a private family as chambermaid or waitress, or will do the fine washing; has six years' City reference from her last place. Call at No. 63 West 28th-st.

WANTED—A COOK'S SITUATION BY A first-class woman, a Protestant; thoroughly understands her business; best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 325 East 24th-st. until engaged.

WANTED.—A COMPETENT DRESSMAKER would like to go out by the day. Address DRESSMAKER, No. 327 East 25th-st.

WANTED—A LADY BREAKING UP HOUSEkeeping wishes to obtain a situation for an excellent girl. Call at No. 126 East 35th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK AND TO assist in the washing and ironing; has good City references. Apply at No. 425 6th-av., corner 26th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERmaid and laundress; is willing and obliging; reference. No. 339 West 40th-st.

WANTED—BY A HEALTHY YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as wet nurse; best reference given. Apply at No 43 West 18th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WET NURSE BY a respectable young woman in some respectable family. Call for two days at No. 708 Washington-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant girl as laundress in a private family. Apply at No. 538 6th-st., second floor front.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and seamstress, or to take care of children; City reference. Call at No. 252 West 41st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS laundress or chambermaid and fine washer; City reference. Call at No. 241 West 35th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT person as nurse; is fully capable of bringing up a child from its birth. Apply at No. 10 West 34th-st.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS, a situation in a private family; understands her business; very best reference. Call at No. 227 West 30th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general housework. Call at No. 183 2d-st., first floor, between Avenues A and B.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant girl, a situation as nurse or chambermaid. Can be seen for two days, at No. 134 West 40th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young girl as waitress and chambermaid; would assist in washing and ironing; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; highest recommendations from last place; a permanent situation more the object than wages. Call at No. 413 East 17th-st., first flight, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook in a private family; understands all kinds of cooking; is an excellent baker; three years' reference; would do the coarse washing in a small family. Apply for two days at No. 335 East 16th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., first floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman as lady's maid and seamstress; understands cutting and fitting, operating on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; dresses hair; best City references. Apply at No. 330 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman as cook and to assist with the washing; or would like to go as first-class laundress; is competent for both; has excellent City references. Apply at No. 68 West 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl as nurse; understands the care of an infant from birth; can do plain sewing; has unexceptionable recommendations. Apply at No. 330 4th-av.

MRS. LOWE'S INSTITUTE FOR GERMAN servants, No. 17 Stanton-st., near Bowery.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a steady, reliable young man; understands his business; would take charge of a small vegetable garden and be obliging; will be highly recommended by his last employer, who needs his services no longer on account of moving to the City; country preferred. Address C. D., Box No. 199 Times Office, for two days.

WANTED—A GENTLEMAN IS DESIROUS OF a situation for his gardener to care a gentleman's place for the Winter months; he understands hot and cold vineries; is also a first-class agriculturist; understands the treatment of cattle and sheep; is steady, sober, honest and attentive. Apply to C. T. CRUMWELL, Esq., No. 34 Liberty-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A STEADY young man, as coachman and groom; understands his business; the country preferred; best City reference from last employer. Address W. S., Box No. 195 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, porter or otherwise, by a single young man; thoroughly understands horses, harness and carriages; is industrious, sober, honest and reliable; first-class City reference. Address WILLIAMS, Box 211 Times Office.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A MAN AND wife—man, gardener or farmer, not afraid to work; also is a good groom, or would take the management of a gentleman's place; wife is a good cook, washer and ironer. Address M. W., Box No. 219 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a Protestant man, of long experience; married, no incumbrance; will be generally useful; best City references. Address J. F. K., Box No. 155 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a first-class man, who has the best of City recommendations. Address M. L., Eagle Club Stables, No. 103 West 30th-st., near 6th-av., for two days.

WANTED—BY A SMART, RESPECTABLE young man, a situation as clerk in a wholesale drug, oil and color warehouse. Address W. D., Box No. 150 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A STEADY IRISHMAN, A SITuation as coachman; would take moderate wages; understands plain gardening and milking; can be recommended. Address THOMAS, Box 218 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a colored man; can give good reference. Can be found at No. 119 East 22d-st. EDWARD A. VAN DYKE.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER; understands all work about a gentleman's place; care of horses; has a City recommendation. Address E. D., Box No. 199 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS waiter in a private family; has best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 35 East 18th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION.— A gentleman having given up his establishment, desires to obtain a situation for his coachman. Address D. H. J., Box No. 530 New-York Post Office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN, A situation as coachman and gardener, and make himself useful about the house. Address D. O., Box No. 201 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS coachman, by a single Protestant man; best of City reference. Call on or address COACHMAN, at saddle store, No. 50 4th-av., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private family; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 122 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MARRIED man as time-keeper or watchman; good reference given. Address E. M. J., Box No. 148 Times Office.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MIDDLE-aged gentleman in some mercantile or manufacturing business, where an experience of many years in positions of trust and responsibility will be appreciated; salary not so much of an object as a permanent situation. Address L., Box No. 104 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN OF GOOD ADdress, well known in New-York and principal cities, a position as traveling agent or salesman for a first-class house. Address A. B., Box No. 4,833 Post Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—ALL RESPECTABLE LADIES' maids, nurses, seamstresses, laundresses, chambermaids, waitresses, cooks, of all kinds; excellent situations ready; American, English, Scotch, Irish, German, French, &c. At BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av., near 25th-st.

WANTED—A GIRL, ABOUT 16 YEARS OLD, a Protestant, in a pleasant place in the country, 1½ hours from New-York; to be generally useful about the house. Apply to Mr. TICHENOR, No. 29 Cortlandt-st., from 9 to 3 o'clock.

WANTED—FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK, IN a small family, a Protestant German, English or American woman, with good references. Apply for two days at No. 7 Bank-st.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GIRL FOR GENeral housework, a short distance in the country; family small. Apply at Collar Factory, No. 211 Centre-st., up stairs.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT NURSE (ONE who can sew) to live at Stamford, Conn., one hour and a half from New-York. Apply, with references, at No. 140 West 12th-st., from 9 A. M. to 12 M.

WANTED—AGENTS FOR THE MANHATTAN Cooperative Relief Association. Apply in person or by letter at No. 658 Broadway, New-York.

DIVIDENDS.

THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Oct. 16, 1868.

RESOLVED, THAT A DIVIDEND OF Six 66-100 Per Cent. be declared, free of Government tax, of which Four Per Cent. shall be paid to stockholders on and after 2d November, proximo, and the balance, Two 66-100 Per Cent., shall be paid on their behalf for State, County and City taxes assessed upon them as shareholders; and that the transfer books be closed from the 17th instant to the 3d proximo.

E. WILLSON, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE RATHBONE OIL TRACT COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 15, 1868.

THE RATHBONE OIL TRACT COMPANY have this day declared a Dividend of Six Cents a share, payable on and after the 2d day of November next, at the office of the Union Trust Company, No. 73 Broadway. The transfer books will be closed on the 19th inst., and reopened on the 3d day of November.

A. L. PURVES, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Oct. 20, 1868.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. ON the capital stock of this bank has been declared this day, payable on and after the first day of November next, free of Government tax.

The transfer books will be closed until Nov. 1.

GEORGE W. YOULE, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Oct. 20, 1868.

THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS of this Bank have declared a dividend of Five per Cent., payable on and after the 2d day of November next, free of all taxes.

The transfer books will remain closed until the 2d day of November. By order. F. CHANDLER, Cashier.

MERCANTILE NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Oct. 2, 1868.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER Cent. (free of all taxes) on the capital stock of this bank, has been declared, payable on and after the 2d day of November next. N. AMERMAN, Cashier.

SAVINGS BANKS.

GUARDIAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 164 Chatham-st., New-York, PAYS SIX PER CENT. INTEREST.

VICTOR M. RICE, President.

WM. M. TWEED, OWEN W. BRENNAN, Vice-Presidents.

WM. L. ELY, Secretary.

N. B. A large sum of money to loan on United States, State and Real Estate securities.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., corner of 14th-st. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before Nov. 1 will draw interest from Nov. 1.

R. H. BULL, President.

J. R. KEELER, Vice-President.

C. W. BRINCKERHOFF, Secretary.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

ATTENTION, CAPITALISTS.

A magnificent slate quarry for sale, well worked, producing the finest quality of slate, both for school and roofing purposes. Apply to H. D. ROBINSON, No. 100 Barclay-st., up stairs, New-York.

A RARE CHANCE.—BOOK AND STATIONery store for sale on one of the leading avenues uptown, doing a large cash business; reason for selling, the owner has other business; would exchange for real estate, or take bond and mortgages on New-York or New-Jersey property. Address STATIONERY, Box No. 136 Times Office.

FOR SALE—A PRIME MEAT AND VEGETAble market in the best location of Brooklyn, E. D.; a good chance for a smart butcher. For particulars apply to CHAS. FRENCEL, 9 4th-st., Brooklyn, E. D.

TEACHERS.

A YOUNG LADY OF NEW-ENGLAND, experienced in teaching, and qualified to instruct in English, French and music, desires a position as resident governess. Address, personally, after Oct. 23, Miss CALHOUN, No. 57 West 37th-st.

A COLLEGE GRADUATE AND EXPERIenced teacher wishes to give instruction two or three hours daily, in classical or English branches; best references given. Address A. W. BURR, Union Theological Seminary.

A GENTLEMAN ENGAGED IN MANY families of position, and with College and preparatory students, has a vacancy. Address TUTOR, Box No. 162 Times Office.

WANTED—A LADY TO READ FRENCH IN the evening. Apply at No. 126 2d-av.

SHIPPING.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.

The following FIRST-CLASS IRON STEAMSHIPS, built expressly for the New-York trade, are intended to sail regularly between NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN, viz.:
MANHATTAN, NEBRASKA,
MINNESOTA, COLORADO.
With other first-class steamers building.
COLORADO..........WEDNESDAY, Oct. 28
NEBRASKA..........WEDNESDAY, Nov. 4
MANHATTAN..........WEDNESDAY, Nov. 11
MINNESOTA..........WEDNESDAY, Nov. 25
From Pier No. 46 North River.

Cabin, (the accommodations being equal to any Atlantic steamer,) $80, gold; return tickets, $160, gold; in steerage, $30, currency.
Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:
PEREIRE..........DUCHESNE...SATURDAY, Oct. 31
ST. LAURENT......BOCANDE....SATURDAY, Nov. 14
VILLE DE PARIS..SURMONT...SATURDAY, Nov. 28

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,)
TO BREST OR HAVRE,
First cabin, $140; second cabin, $85.
TO PARIS,
including railway tickets, furnished on board,
First cabin, $145; second cabin, $88.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
Medical attendance free of charge.
American travelers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND DERRY.

THE ANCHOR LINE,
favorite Clyde-built Steamers, are intended to sail
EVERY SATURDAY
From Pier No. 20, North River, 12 o'clock, noon.
COLUMBIA.......Oct. 24 | HIBERNIA.........Nov. 14
CALEDONIA.......Oct. 31 | EUROPA...........Nov. 21
BRITANNIA.......Nov. 7 | IOWA..............Nov. 28
RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
Cabins, to Liverpool, Glasgow, or Derry, $90 and $75.
Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $160.
Steerage, to Glasgow or Derry, $30; Intermediate, $35.
Prepaid Certificates from these ports, $37.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.
Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain.
For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York, to
HENDERSON BROTHERS.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
RUSSIA leaves..........WEDNESDAY, Oct. 28
CHINA leaves..........WEDNESDAY, Nov. 4
CUBA leaves..........WEDNESDAY, Nov. 11
JAVA leaves..........WEDNESDAY, Nov. 18
SCOTIA leaves..........WEDNESDAY, Nov. 25
RUSSIA leaves..........WEDNESDAY, Dec. 2
RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN GOLD:
Chief..........$130
Second cabin..........80
Cabin passage to Paris..........145
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables, unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

CUNARD LINE OF STEAMERS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
FROM NEW-YORK EVERY THURSDAY.
TRIPOLI.......Oct. 29 | TARIFA..........Nov. 12
PALMYRA.......Nov. 5 | SIBERIA.........Nov. 19
RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK:
Cabin..........$80 Gold.
Steerage..........$30 Currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown at lowest rates.
For Freight or Cabin Passage, apply at No. 4 Bowling-green.
For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. E. CUNARD.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of mail steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
CITY OF BALTIMORE..........SATURDAY, Oct. 24
CITY OF BOSTON..........SATURDAY, Oct. 31
CITY OF CORK (via Halifax)..........TUESDAY, Nov. 3
And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, at 1 P. M., tide permitting, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$30 and 35
To London	105	To London	35 and 40
To Paris	115	To Paris	42 and 47
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	40	St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	30

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND
BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET,
AT REDUCED RATES.
DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.
For particulars apply to
TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 86 South-st. and No. 23 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE.

THE STEAMSHIP VIRGINIA, THOMAS,
Will leave SATURDAY, Oct. 24, at 12 M., from Pier No. 47 North River.
Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100; Steerage, $30, currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency.
Apply at the Company's office, Nos. 69 and 27 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

THROUGH LINE TO
CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.
Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:

First Cabin.			
Outside.	Inside.	Second Cabin.	Steerage.
$250	$200	$140	$75

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon,
FOUR TIMES A MONTH
On 1st, 9th, 16th and 24th,
except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.
OCT. 24.—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. CONNER, connecting with GOLDEN CITY, Capt. FARNSWORTH.
Steamer leaving Nov. 1 connects closely with steamer CHINA, leaving San Francisco Dec. 3, for China and Japan.
For passage tickets and all further information apply at the Company's ticket office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st. F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:
MERRIMACK, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, Oct. 23.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Nov. 23.
MISSISSIPPI, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, Dec. 23.
These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FIRST STEAMER
FOR GALVESTON, TEXAS, DIRECT.

Freight taken as low as by any other Line.
The favorite steamship
PERIT,
Capt. E. A. DELANOY,
is now receiving freight at Pier No. 4 North River, and will positively sail on SATURDAY, Oct. 31, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely. For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.
No charge made for dravage in Galveston on goods forwarded to the interior by railroad.
Also, goods forwarded to Indianola, Lavacca and Brazos without commission.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE BAHAMA GOVERNMENT FOR CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.
THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch the splendid side-wheel steamers EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE, Nov. 5, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River. For engagements of freight or passage apply to GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green

FOR SAVANNAH, SEMI-WEEKLY.

BLACK STAR INDEPENDENT LINE.
OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY.
The first-class steamship MONTGOMERY will leave Pier No. 13 North River, on SATURDAY, Oct. 24, and MARMION on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 28, at 3 P. M.
Cabin passage twenty dollars.
For freight or passage apply to
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.
OCTAVUS COHEN & Co., Agents, Savannah.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
SAILING REGULARLY EVERY THURSDAY, AT 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, Oct. 29.
EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE, via Nassau, Nov. 5.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS, Nov. 12.
For freight or passage apply to
GEO. B. HARTSON, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.—New-York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line, sailing every twenty days. The fine steamer GRANADA, Capt. HARRIS, will leave Pier No. 17 East River, on TUESDAY, Nov. 10, at 10 A. M. Passage to Havana $65 currency. For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 44 Beaver-st.

FOR MOBILE

VIA
FERNANDINA ROUTE,
EVERY SATURDAY.
The Florida Railroad Company will dispatch the A 1 steamship
MERCEDITA, Capt. STARKEY,
on SATURDAY, Oct. 24, from Pier No. 29 North River, at 3 P. M. Cargo delivered without lighterage at Mobile. Is now receiving. Insurance guaranteed at 1½ per cent. to Mobile. Through rates and bills of lading given to Selma, Montgomery and all points in the interior at lower rates than by any other line. For freight or passage apply to
I. K. ROBERTS, Agent, No. 174 Chambers-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—REGULAR LINE.—The A1 fast and reliable steamship MONTEREY, C. RYDER, Commander, will sail on THURSDAY, Oct. 29, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 8 North River. Cabin passage reduced to $15. Through bills of lading to all points South and Southwest. Agents in Charleston, RAVENEL & CO., forward all goods free of commission.
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.
The fine steamship SARAGOSSA will sail on the following Thursday.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS BY STEAMERS of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company via Panama.—The steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY sails on SATURDAY, Oct. 24, at 12 M. Freight received at Pier No. 42 North River, foot Canal-st., until 4 P. M. on the day previous to steamer sailing.
WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
Pier No. 42 North River. Freight Agents.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—U. States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 262 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

THE CROMWELL LINE.
Steamships of this Line will leave Pier No. 9 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:
MARIPOSA..........KEMBLE...SATURDAY, Oct. 24
GEO. CROMWELL.......VAIL.....SATURDAY, Oct. 31
Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston at through rates.
For passage or freight apply to the agents.
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Official passports procured from the Department of State by A. C. WILLMARTH, United States Court Buildings, No. 41 Chambers-st.

STEAMBOATS.

BRISTOL LINE.

AT 4 P. M.
THE ONLY FIRST-CLASS LINE
TO
BOSTON, PROVIDENCE AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.
The largest and fastest steamers in the world, having 500 state-rooms.
BRISTOL, Capt. BRAYTON, from Pier No. 40 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 4 o'clock P. M., MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS; PROVIDENCE, Capt. SIMMONS, at 4 P. M., TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, connecting at Bristol with the Express train, at 4:30 A. M., arriving in Boston at 6 A. M., in time for all conveyances out of that city.
Freight as low as the lowest, and landed in Boston at 8:30 A. M. M. R. SIMONS, Agent.
JAMES FISK, Jr., Managing Director.

STONINGTON LINE.

TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.
Fare always as low as by any other line.
The new and elegant Side-wheel Steamers
STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT,
Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL.
From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River,
at 4 P. M.
Steamboat Express Train leaves Stonington at 3:30, reaches Providence at 5:15, and Boston at 6:50 A. M., in ample time for all the Eastern trains.
Shortest and most direct and strictly first-class, notwithstanding the false advertisements of other lines.
Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at the principal hotels, at No. 2 Astor House, and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway. D. S. BABCOCK,
President Stonington Steamboat Company.

FOR BOSTON, VIA NEWPORT AND FALL RIVER,

BY THE OLD FALL RIVER LINE,
BETWEEN
NEW-YORK AND BOSTON, NEWPORT, FALL RIVER, TAUNTON, NEW-BEDFORD and CAPE COD TOWNS AND NANTUCKET.
Rates of fare and freight always as low as by any other regular line.
One of the Magnificent Steamboats,
NEWPORT or OLD COLONY,
Leaves Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray-st., at 4 P. M. daily, Sundays excepted.
By this route passengers can take train from Newport at 4 A. M., and arrive in Boston at 6:10 A. M., in time to connect with all Northern and Eastern trains; or rest undisturbed, breakfast on board, and take 7:45 A. M. train, and arrive in Boston at early business hours.
E. LITTLEFIELD, Agent,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 19, 1868. No. 72 Broadway, N. Y.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.—STEAMERS ST. JOHN and DREW—One of these magnificent steamers leaves Pier No. 41 North River, near foot of Canal-st., every evening, (Sundays excepted,) at 6 o'clock. Passengers desiring the comforts and luxuries of a first-class hotel can have their wishes gratified on these steamers, and arrive in Albany in ample time for railroad trains North and West. Freight taken at reduced rates.

SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH.—The SEA BIRD, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will leave pier foot of Chambers-st., North River, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Wednesday, 21st, 7:30 A. M.	Wednesday, 21st, 11:30 A.M.
Thursday, 22d, 8 A. M.	Thursday, 22d, 12 M.
Friday, 23d, 8:30 A. M.	Friday, 23d, 12:30 P. M.
Saturday, 24th, 1:30 P. M.	Monday, 26th, 12 M.
Tuesday, 27th, 2 P. M.	Wednesday, 28th, 2 P. M.
Thursday, 29th, 2 P. M.	Friday, 30th, 7 A. M.

ALBANY AND TROY DAY LINE.—THE steamboats C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW, will continue their passages from Desbrosses-st., at 8 A. M., and from 34th-st., at 8:15, to, and including FRIDAY, Oct. 30, after which they will be withdrawn for the season. Landing at West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Tivoli, Catskill and Hudson.

LOW FARE TO ALBANY AND TROY.—Only $1 50.—The elegant steamers VANDERBILT and CONNECTICUT leave Pier No. 44, north of Spring-st., at 6 every evening, Saturdays excepted, connecting with rail West and North. Fare on Sunday, $2. Returning, leave Troy at 6 and Albany at 8 P. M.

LLOYD'S DOCK (HUNTINGTON,) OYSTER Bay (E. Norwich,) and Northport. The steamboat D. R. MARTIN, Capt. S. E. UNDERHILL, leaves Pier No. 34 East River, (Catharine-st.,) daily at 3:30 P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

RAILROADS.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS—CHANGE OF TIME.
Leave James-slip:
8 A. M., for Greenport and all way-stations except Woodside and Willow Tree.
9:30 A. M., Northport passenger train and all way-stations except Willow Tree.
3:30 P. M., Express train for Greenport, stopping at Jamaica, Mineola, Hicksville and all stations east.
4:30 P. M., Northport passenger train and all way-stations except Willow Tree.
6 P. M., North Islip passenger train and all way-stations.
All passenger trains connect at Mineola with trains to and from Hempstead and Glen Cove.
Sunday excursion train leaves Hunter's Point at 9 A. M. for Hempstead, Glen Cove, North Islip, Northport and all way-stations; arrives at Hunter's Point at 6:10 P. M. Takes effect June 11, 1868.
I. D. BARTON, Superintendent.

NORTHERN RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW-JERSEY.

CHANGE OF TERMINI.
On and after MONDAY, Nov. 2, 1868,
the trains of this Company
will leave Jersey City for Piermont
by the Pavonia Ferry,
from the foot of Chambers-st., New-York,
as follows, (Sundays excepted:)
Leave at 9 A. M., 1 P. M., 4:15 P. M., 5:15 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.
Saturdays only at 12 midnight.
The 1, 4:15 and 5:15 P. M. run through to Monsey.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Superintendent.
OCT. 20, 1868.

PEIPHER'S DAILY LINE OF TRANSPORTATION.

Peipher's Daily Line will receive and transport goods and merchandise to Harrisburg and stations beyond, from the depot of the Morris and Essex Railroad Company, Pier No. 26 North River. All goods received up to 4 o'clock P. M. will be forwarded the same day. Freight taken at lowest rates and forwarded with dispatch.
Mark goods "Via Peipher Daily Line to Harrisburg, Penn." J. B. MONTGOMERY,
Proprietor Peipher Line.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, May 11, 1868, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:
8 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo, Suspension Bridge and Saratoga, without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and the North. Drawing-room cars from New-York to Rochester, connecting with sleeping-cars for the West, via either North or South Shore Line.
11 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.
11:30 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with trains for the West, and at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and the North. Drawing-room car attached to this train through to Saratoga.
3:45 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with drawing-room car attached, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.
4:45 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; at Albany with Western trains. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.
6:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day, excepting Saturdays, attached from New-York, through to Ogdensburg without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.
11 P. M. train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and Points North. Drawing-room cars attached at Albany.
A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 9 A. M. Returning leave Poughkeepsie at 3 P. M., arriving in New-York at 6:40.
Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st., at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:40 P.M. Returning, leave Millerton at 3:40 P. M., arriving at New-York at 12 M.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:
8 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South.
8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily for Otisville and intermediate stations.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South.
3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Middletown and intermediate stations.
4:30 P. M.—Way Express, stopping only at Sterling Junction, Turner's, and stations west of Turner's, (except Oxford,) to Newburg, Warwick, Montgomery, Unionville and Port Jervis.
5 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
5:30 P. M.—Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points South and West.
6 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South. By this train sleeping coaches will run through to Cincinnati without change.
8 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for the West.
Also, Way Trains for Rutherford Park, Passaic and Paterson at 6:45 and 9:15 A. M., 12 M. and 1:45, 4, 6:45 and 11 P. M. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 12 o'clock for Suffern and intermediate stations.
SUNDAY TRAINS.—8:30 A. M. Way Train for Otisville; 12 M. for Paterson; 6:30 P. M. Night Express for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Salamanca and all points West and South; 8 P. M. Emigrant and Way Train; 11 P. M. for Paterson and Port Jervis.
Express Trains run through to Salamanca, Dunkirk and Buffalo without change of coaches, and in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.
Perfectly ventilated and luxurious sleeping coaches accompany all Night Trains.
Tickets can be obtained at the Company's offices, No. 241 Broadway; depot, foot of Chambers-st., New-York; also, at Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.
WM. R. BARR, H. RIDDLE,
Gen'l Pass. Agent. Gen'l Sup't.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:15 and 9:25 A. M.; 1:22, 4:22, 5:32 and 6:52 P.M. The 5:15 freight and 1:22, 4:22 and 5:32 P. M. passenger run through to Monsey. THOS. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION originated the anesthetic use of nitrous oxide gas, administer it in the most approved manner, do nothing but extract teeth, and they certainly do that without pain, so 29,000 patients testify. See their signatures at the office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

DR. WAIT, NO. 117 23D-ST., NEAR 4TH-av., calls attention to his beautiful sets of teeth on fine gold, at $40; platina, $30; coralite, from $12 to $25; extracting, under gas, without pain.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

SECOND FLOOR TO LET—SINGLY OR EN SUITE—WITH BOARD, AT NO. 102 EAST 35TH-ST., NEAR PARK-AV.

ROOMS TO LET.—AN ELEGANT SUITE OF rooms at No. 30 West 23d-st., consisting of parlor and four bedrooms, with bathroom on second floor, with private table; references exchanged.

A PRIVATE FAMILY HOTEL, NO. 72 5th-av., corner of 13th-st.—Families or others wishing accommodations for the Winter can procure elegantly furnished rooms, single or en suite, with restaurant or private table, if desired, upon application after Monday (next,) Oct. 26, on the premises to JAMES SLATER.

BOARD WANTED—IN NEW-YORK, BROOKlyn or Jersey City, by a small family, gentleman, wife and two daughters, in a house with modern conveniences; three rooms required and good board. Address, stating location and terms, P., care of Belding, Bros. & Co., No. 325 Broadway.

BOARDING.—A LARGE AND BEAUTIFUL front room, with rosewood and black walnut furniture, fire, gas, and board for two, only $25 a week; one for $18, and a nice hall-room, $8, in the first-class brown-stone house No. 149 East 51st-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

A SINGLE GENTLEMAN WANTS A good-sized furnished room with modern improvements, without board, between 8th and 23d sts., 4th and 6th avs.; private family preferred; references exchanged. Address, with particulars and terms, Box No. 2,848 Post Office.

BOARD IN WILLIAMSBURG.—AN UNfurnished or furnished front room on second floor to let, with board, to gentleman and wife; would let a bedroom with the above if desired; family private; convenient to the ferries. Apply at No. 190 South 2d-st., Williamsburg.

GENTLEMEN AND THEIR WIVES, OR parties of single gentlemen, can obtain very nicely furnished pleasant rooms, with board, from Nov. 1 to May 1; location near 5th-av., west side; terms reasonable; the best of reference given and required. Address M. B. T., Box No. 2,709 Post Office.

FIRST-CLASS BOARD WANTED—FOR three months, by a gentleman and wife, on or near 5th-av.; parlor and bedroom, with first-class appointments, for which a liberal price will be paid; references given and required. Address EDWARD LIVINGSTON, Box No. 1,441 Post Office.

A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET a nicely furnished front room, on third floor, with breakfast and dinner if desired, at reasonable terms; without board, $3 per week. Address S. M. F., Box No. 170 *Times* Office.

NO. 57 9TH-ST., A FEW DOORS WEST of Broadway.—Handsome second and third-story front rooms, with board, to a party of gentlemen, or gentlemen and their wives; also, single rooms; reference given and required.

TWO OR THREE GENTLEMEN AND their wives or single gentlemen, can be accommodated with elegantly furnished rooms and good board; location very pleasant; references exchanged. No. 200 2d-av., near 14th-st.

WANTED—SECOND-STORY FRONT AND hall room adjoining, with good plain board, for a gentleman, wife, infant and nurse; also, third-story front for a single lady. Address, with size of rooms and terms, ALEXANDER, No. 82 Beaver-st.

NO. 25 AMITY-ST.—ROOMS TO LET TO gentlemen; all large and airy; house has all modern improvements; is just furnished new throughout, nothing second-hand; one room on first floor suitable for business; references exchanged.

NO. 19 UNION-SQUARE—ONE OF THE most delightful and accessible locations in the City. First-class families and gentlemen can now secure fine suites and single rooms, with first-class board. Private table, if desired. References exchanged.

TO LET—IN A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, A SECond-story front room, for a gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen; French board; private table if required; references exchanged. Apply at No. 13 East 28th-st., between 5th and Madison avs.

A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY WILL accommodate a few gentlemen with pleasant furnished rooms on second floor, with or without board; location in business thoroughfare, near Broadway. Apply at No. 164 Elm-st., between Broome and Grand.

THE ENTIRE SECOND FLOOR OF A first-class house: all the improvements; other rooms, if required, with board. No. 2 West 13th-st., first house from 5th-av. Reference.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, OCCUPYING A first-class house, will let a large second-story room, nicely furnished, to a single gentleman, with or without breakfast. No. 162 West 22d-st.

NO. 412 LEXINGTON-AV.—A FEW LAdies or gentlemen can be nicely accommodated with pleasantly furnished rooms and excellent board. References exchanged.

NO. 51 WEST 16TH-ST., BETWEEN 5th and 6th avs.—A handsomely-furnished parlor floor, three rooms deep, with private table if desired; also very eligible rooms for a party of gentlemen.

NO. 35 WEST 24TH-ST.—A NICELY FURnished front parlor and bedroom on second floor, with board, between 5th and 6th avs., on reasonable terms.

NO. 7 WEST 25TH-ST.—A HANDSOMELY furnished suite of parlors on first floor, with bath and all improvements, without board; price $85 per week.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—EN SUITE or single. House brown-stone and first-class in every particular. Small family of adults. No. 112 East 17th-st., near Union-square.

BOARD WANTED—FOR A GENTLEMAN'S family, consisting of six persons, in a pleasant part of the City; private family preferred. Address Post Office Box No. 4,195.

WELL-FURNISHED ROOMS NEAR THE St. Cloud Hotel, 42d-st., with or without private table. Address EUROPEAN, care of H. Gear, No. 26 Barclay-st.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET A few well-furnished rooms, with board, at No. 109 (new No.) West 13th-st., fourth house below 6th-av.; unexceptionable location; references exchanged.

NO. 47 EAST 25TH-ST., SECOND house from Madison-av., a beautifully-furnished, large front chamber, to let to one or two gentlemen, with or without full or partial board.

NO. 34 WEST 25TH-ST., NEAR MADISON-SQUARE.—Desirable furnished rooms for gentlemen without board, in a first-class house; choice location.

NO. 225 EAST 12TH-ST.—A FEW GENTLEmen can be accommodated with pleasant rooms and first-class board; dinner at 6 o'clock; also an elegant suite of front rooms.

GENTLEMAN AND WIFE DESIRING a large front room, handsomely furnished, for the Winter; excellent table; location unexceptionable. Call or address No. 271 West 11th-st.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED PARLOR floor, and second floor front room, with or without board, in a private family, a few doors from the Coleman House; references required. No. 33 West 27th-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED, THE ENTIRE SECond floor of a first-class house, with board; other rooms, if required; references. No. 2 West 13th-st., first house from 5th-av.

BOARD ON THE HEIGHTS, BROOKLYN—Handsomely furnished rooms to let, with good board; dinner 6½; near Wall and Fulton ferries; terms moderate. Apply at No. 127 Pierrepont-st.

THIRD HOUSE FROM UNION SQUARE—A suite of rooms, or entire floor, without board, for gentlemen only. No. 18 East 17th-st., between Union-square and 5th-av.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET TO first-class parties only a newly and handsomely furnished parlor and bedroom, without board or with private table. No. 248 4th-av., near 20th-st.

NO. 52 WEST 15TH-ST.—SECOND FLOOR front room and bedroom, elegantly furnished, with superior table, for a party of gentlemen, or gentleman and wife.

NO. 120 WEST 44TH-ST., BETWEEN Broadway and 6th-av.—Handsomely furnished rooms en suite or single, with or without board; terms moderate.

TWO NICELY FURNISHED FRONT rooms, second floor, to gentlemen only, without meals, or partial board if desired, at No. 108 West 12th-st., near 6th-av.

NO. 26 5TH-AV., CORNER OF 9TH-ST.—Thirty-five feet front, superb suite of apartments, with private table if preferred; terms reasonable; references exchanged.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS, en suite or singly, for gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen, with board; references exchanged; location very desirable. Apply at No. 104 West 42d-st.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS, with board, in a New-England family; house first-class; reference required. No. 217 East 19th-st., near 3d-av.

BOARD.—IN BROOKLYN, WITHIN A FEW minutes' walk of the South and Wall-st. ferries, in one large room on second floor; references required. Apply at No. 241 Henry-st.

BOARD WANTED—BY A SINGLE GENTLEman; location between 4th and 25th sts.; private American or French family preferred; terms moderate. Address, stating terms, W. B., Box No. 172 *Times* Office.

A WIDOW LADY, OCCUPYING A HANDsomely-furnished house in a desirable locality, will let a choice of rooms, with or without board. Apply at No. 133 East 15th-st.

THE ENTIRE SECOND FLOOR, FOUR rooms, to rent, with board; other rooms in a first-class house, No. 2 West 13th-st., first house from 5th-av. References.

PLEASANT ROOMS, FURNISHED OR unfurnished, for families or gentlemen; good table; terms moderate; good location, East 49th-st. Address E. S., Box No. 104 *Times* Office.

NO. 87 CLINTON-PLACE—HANDSOME front room on fourth floor, sunny side; also a hall-room, second floor front, to let with first-class board.

NO. 122 WEST 13TH-ST.—HANDSOME suites of rooms to rent on second floor; also, back parlor extension, with board.

NO. 117 EAST 28TH-ST.—A VERY DEsirable suite of rooms to let, with first-class board; also, a finely-furnished square room on second floor.

NO. 4 EAST 10TH-ST., ONE DOOR FROM 5TH-AV.—Suites of rooms on first and second floors to let with private table only.

NO. 40 WEST 21ST-ST., BETWEEN 5TH and 6th avs.—Pleasant rooms to rent, with unexceptionable board; references exchanged.

A VERY DESIRABLE SUITE OF FURNISHED rooms to let, in a quiet house, at No. 878 Broadway.

NO. 20 WEST 16TH-ST.—HANDSOME SECond floor, with board; private bath; every convenience.

TO LET—IN A SMALL FAMILY, FURNISHED rooms with board; suitable for gentleman and wife; references exchanged. Apply at 138 West 43d-st.

NO. 20 EAST 9TH-ST.—ROOMS EN SUITE and single, on second and third floors, with first-class table.

NO. 36 WEST 10TH-ST., BETWEEN 5th and 6th avs.—Beautiful parlor, bedroom attached, handsomely furnished; single rooms.

ROOMS EN SUITE WITH PRIVATE table; location Union-square; reference required. Address Box No. 1,567 Post Office.

NO. 13 WASHINGTON-PLACE, FIVE doors from New-York Hotel.—A large room and hall room communicating to let, with or without board.

NO. 54 EAST 25TH-ST.—FEW DOORS FROM Madison-square; unexceptionable location. Choice front rooms over parlors with board in a private family.

FURNISHED PARLOR AND BEDROOM to let to one or two gentlemen, at No. 20 West 15th-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

BREWSTER & CO.,
(OF BROOME-ST.,)
FIFTH-AV.,
(Corner of 14th-st.)

ELEGANT CARRIAGES
IN
ALL THE FASHIONABLE STYLES,
exclusively of their own build, and
SUPERIOR TO ANYTHING OFFERED IN NEW-YORK.

SOLE AGENTS FOR CALLOW'S LONDON WHIPS.

ELEGANT LAP-ROBES FOR PHAETONS, DOG-CARTS, &c.

LADIES' WATERPROOF CAPES, AND DRIVING-COATS FOR GENTLEMEN AND COACHMEN.

NOTICE.

The public is respectfully informed that we have no connection with a firm of similar name on Broadway, who have for years been selling inferior country-made carriages as their "own make," and whose stock at this time is largely made up of vehicles of similar character.

THE ABOVE BASE SLANDER UPON us speaks for itself, and calls for no reply. It is daily making for us hosts of new friends, and bringing us flattering testimonials from our old friends and customers, who have for years past tested the merits of our work, and can certify of its superior quality.
BREWSTER & BALDWIN,
Corner Broadway and 10th-st.

CARRIAGES, CARRIAGES, CARRIAGES.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.
LARGEST ASSORTMENT EVER OFFERED.
At C. WITTY'S Carriage Depot, No. 638 Broadway, near Bleecker-st.
Several second-hand carriages for sale at
GREAT BARGAINS.
HARNESS ALL STYLES.
50 Sleighs just received.

FOR SALE—HORSE, CARRIAGES AND HARness, all first-class, separate or together; Lawrence coupe, nearly new, and coupe rockaway. Family having left the City, will be sold reasonable. Apply at THORNE'S stable, No. 105 West 31st-st near 6th-av.

FOR SALE—A LIGHT CARRIAGE IN FIRST-rate order, made by John C. Parker & Co.; suitable for family use. Apply to private stable, No. 143 East 16th-st.

FOR SALE—A HORSE, CART, HARNESS AND work. Inquire of H. RAYMOND, corner of Water and Beekman sts.

FOR SALE—GROCER'S EXPRESS WAGON and harness. Inquire of DANL. MOORE, No. 84 2d-av., for three days.

FOR SALE—A LARGE TRUCK IN PRIME ORder. Apply at northwest corner 10th-av. and 24th-st.

HORSE, CART AND HARNESS FOR SALE, CHEAP—Separate or together. Apply at No. 75 Maiden-lane.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

A HOME IN THE COUNTRY.

THE CENTRAL NEW-JERSEY
Land Improvement Company
Offer for sale on the Line of the
CENTRAL RAILROAD of NEW-JERSEY
AT
COMMUNIPAW, BERGEN POINT, ELIZABETH,
ROSELLE, FANWOOD, PLAINFIELD,
DUNELLEN, BLOOMSBURY, &c.,
Country Places from One to Twenty Acres.
BUILDING SITES.

Land in blocks by the acre, houses and lots, and lots in large or small quantities, suitable for persons of moderate means, with quick and easy access to the City.
ALSO
Three beautiful farms, in good condition, from sixty to one hundred and fifty acres, highly improved.
This line of road offers special inducements to persons desiring a country home.
We especially call attention to the
NEW TOWN OF DUNELLEN,
located two and a half miles west of Plainfield. It is unsurpassed for healthfulness and beauty of location. The soil is a sandy loam, very dry, yet rich and productive.
For further information apply at the office of the Company, No. 103 Liberty-st., New-York.
A. D. HOPE, General Agent.

FOR SALE CHEAP IF SOLD BEFORE 3D of November next, a first-class residence in West Hoboken, beautifully located, overlooking the Hudson River and New-York Bay; grounds well improved and house commodious and in first-rate order; will be sold with or without furniture, at a low figure if sold soon. Possession immediate; horse-cars passing the premises reach Hoboken Ferry in 25 minutes. Apply at No. 266 Canal-st., New-York.

FOR SALE AT MONTROSE, N. J., ON the Morris and Essex Railroad, one hour from New-York, a commodious house with all the modern conveniences and attractions. This location is the very best in Orange. Also for sale, several fine building sites at Montrose. HAMILTON & WALLIS, Real Estate Agents, No. 9 Nassau-st., New-York.

NORTHERN N. J. R. R.—FIRST-CLASS farm, 150 acres, fine buildings, beautifully located near depot and Hudson River, (choice building sites;) also, residences and farms, Fort Lee to Nyack, 1 acre to 200, and beautiful building plots 5 to 500 acres; river and inland views, unsurpassed on the Hudson. (bargains.)
W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—AT HUNTINGTON, LONG ISLAND, a large handsome house, with 57 acres, only 3 miles from railroad station; also gardener's cottage, cold graperies, carriage-house and stable. For price and full particulars, apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE, IN FLUSHING—A HANDSOME two-story house, with attic and basement rooms, marble mantels, gas, &c.; twelve rooms; well located; lot 50x185 feet; price, $6,250. JOHN P. ELLIS, No. 254 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT AT BRONX-ville, convenient to railroad station, a neat stone cottage, and about four acres of land; price $7,000. Apply to D. M. SEAMAN, No. 14 Pine-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

NINTH WARD PROPERTY FOR SALE—Location Hudson-st., near Abingdon-square; in good order and well rented. Also very desirable dwelling and factory property in Jane-st. Apply to PHELPS, FALLON, & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ON 38TH-ST., BETWEEN MADIson and 5th avs., an elegant brown-stone high-stoop house, with furniture, (new;) lot running through to 9th-st., with stable on 39th-st. Apply to WM. W. WAKEMAN & CO., No. 17 Broadway.

FOR SALE—FIVE FULL LOTS ON NORTH side of 72d-st., 110 feet east of 3d-av.; these lots are well located and ready for immediate improvement. Price $25,000. Inquire of WM. H. HUME, No. 127 Clinton-place.

FOR SALE—ON 47TH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6th avs., a handsome four-story brown-stone front house. Inquire of WM. H. HUME, No. 127 Clinton-place.

A FINE PIECE OF PROPERTY IN Grand, near Attorney-st.; also a piece in Suffolk, near Rivington-st., for sale cheap. Apply to WM. H. RAYNOR, No 6 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ON 109TH-ST., WEST OF 3D-AV., new brick houses; can be seen at all hours; terms easy. Inquire of JOHN SHIRLEY, No. 65 Wall-st., or on premises, fifth house.

FOR SALE—TWO LOTS OF GROUND, EACH 25x99.11; south side 133d-st., 260 feet east of 6th.av. Apply at No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

DYCKMAN LOTS WANTED AND FOR sale, by FRANCIS TOMES, Jr., or S. HASTINGS GRANT, No. 194 Broadway.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY SEAT or farm within two hours of New-York, (Hudson River preferred,) in exchange for a modern brown-stone house in fine location. Apply at or address No. 67 Broad-st., second floor.

COUNTRY BOARD.

BOARD AT CORNWALL—FOR THE FALL and Winter. JAMES G. ROE.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A PRIVATE GERMAN FAMILY, OCCUpying a first-class house on Clinton-place, near University-place, would accommodate a few gentlemen with handsomely-furnished rooms and board. For particulars inquire at No. 17 Front-st.

BOARDING.—A LADY, HAVING A FIRST-class four-story stone-front house, between Broadway and 4th-av., will let, with private table, one floor with parlor; no other boarders; references exchanged. Apply at No. 34 East 19th-st.

NO. 50 CHARLES-ST., BETWEEN 4TH-st. and Waverley-place.—A private family can accommodate a few gentlemen or gentlemen and their wives with pleasant rooms and board, with all the comforts of a home.

NO. 82 (OLD NUMBER) WEST 29TH-st., near 6th-av.; entire parlor floor (nicely furnished) to let, with first-class board; private table if desired.

FOUR GENTLEMEN, TWO LADIES, gentleman and wife can be accommodated with front rooms and comfortable home. No. 101 Henry-st.

LODGINGS—FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET TO gentlemen only, at the Stuyvesant House, No. 279 3d-av. ISAAC B. CONOVER, Proprietor.

NO. 58 WEST 23D-ST.—HANDSOMELY furnished rooms to rent with board; references exchanged.

A LARGE, HANDSOME ROOM, WITH first-class board, at No. 216 West 15th-st.

NO. 8 18TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—FURnished rooms to let for gentlemen.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—KELLOGG.

MAX STRAKOSCH..........DIRECTOR
UNPARALLELED SUCCESS
of the world-renowned American prima donna,
MISS CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG.
THIS (FRIDAY) EVENING, Oct. 23, AT 8.
MISS CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG
will appear in conjunction with the following artists:
Mme. FREDA DU GEBELE, the favorite Contralto.
LOTTI. PETRELLI. COLETTI.
POLLAK. KOPTA.
After the Concert the entire third act of Gounod's opera,
FAUST.
MISS KELLOGG..........as..........MARGUERITE
Conductors, Mr. CARL BERGMANN and Sig. GIORZA
ADMISSION $1.
Reserved seats 50 cents extra. Family circle 50 cents.
SATURDAY, 24TH, KELLOGG MATINEE.
THURSDAY, Oct. 29—BROOKLYN ACADEMY.
Ticket offices—Box-office, Academy; Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and Macoy's, No. 114 Broadway.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—KELLOGG MATINEE.

SATURDAY, Oct. 24, at 1 P. M.,
GRAND KELLOGG MATINEE.
Miss CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG
will appear in a grand Concert, after which the entire
THIRD ACT OF "FAUST."
Admission (all parts)..........ONE DOLLAR.
No reserved seats.
Tickets can now be had at the box office of the Academy; Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway and ticket office, No. 114 Broadway.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—KELLOGG.

MISS CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG,
MONDAY EVENING, 26th, WEDNESDAY, 28th.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
The Management, encouraged by the great success attendant upon Miss Kellogg's appearance, has decided upon giving
TWO KELLOGG OPERA NIGHTS,
Monday, Oct. 26, and Wednesday, Oct. 28, being positively the last appearances of Miss Kellogg prior to her departure for Boston.
MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 26, at 8 o'clock,
BARBER OF SEVILLE, (entire.)
MISS KELLOGG AS ROSINA.
Sale of reserved seats will commence this morning, at the box office of Academy; Schirmer's, No. 701, and Macoy's, No. 114 Broadway.

LEOTARD—ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

JEROME RAVEL..........Director
THURSDAY, Oct. 29, 1868,
First appearance in America of the famous original
LEOTARD,
who, on Sept. 23, 1862, appeared at one performance to
46,632 PAYING AUDITORS,
at the Crystal Palace, London.
Sale of seats begins at 9 A. M., on Monday next, at Peters' music store, No. 198 Broadway.

WOOD'S MUSEUM,

Broadway, cor. 30th-st. Open from 9 A. M. until 10 P. M.
TWO PERFORMANCES DAILY.
Afternoon at 2. Evening at 8.
THE LYDIA THOMPSON BURLESQUE TROUPE.

Miss LYDIA THOMPSON, Miss Lisa Weber, Miss Pauline Markham, Miss Ada Harland, Mr. Harry Beckett,	I X I O N	Every Evening. and Wednesday & Saturday. MATINEES. CROWDED HOUSES. Success of the Season.

THE MAN AT THE WHEEL.
Performance commences with the delightfully-funny farce of THE WATER WITCHES,
supported by Misses Weber, Harland, Markham; Mr. Beckett and company. Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, and Friday afternoons,
ASMODEUS; OR, THE LITTLE ——'S SHARE,
AND
BONNIE FISHWIFE.
Fresh Novelties are being continually added to
THE WONDERS OF WOOD'S MUSEUM.

MR. DE CORDOVA'S

ANNUAL COURSE OF HUMOROUS LECTURES, AT STEINWAY HALL,
"THE SPRATTS AT SARATOGA," MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 9, 1868.
"MRS. GRUNDY," MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 16, 1868.
"PLANCHETTA," MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 23, 1868.
To prevent the monopoly of tickets by speculators, as was unavoidably the case last season, applications addressed "Mr. Cordova's Lectures, Steinway Hall," for tickets for this course of three lectures will be received until Oct. 31, and registered, and seats from the front row of the grand hall will be secured strictly in the order of registry.

NEW APOLLO HALL,

Corner 28th-st. and Broadway.
GRAND OPENING NIGHT, MONDAY, OCT. 19.
JAMES TAYLOR,
THE GREAT LONDON COMIQUE,
and his splendid company of European artistes.
Admission, 50 cents; Reserved places, $1; Balcony circle, 30 cents. Seats can be had at Theatre Ticket Office, No. 114 Broadway, and at Apollo Hall.
GRAND MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY.

TRENOR'S LYRIC HALL—NO. 723 6TH-AV.
AS A BALL-ROOM it surpasses in elegance and general conveniences all others in the City.
AS A MUSIC HALL it is perfect in ACOUSTICS, and has comfortable sittings for 1,200 or 1,500 persons.
First-class entertainments only can secure nights.

AMERICAN CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC, No. 54 Union-place, next Clarendon Hotel. No class instructions.
HENRY SCHROEDER, Director.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING,

Nos. 38, 39 and 40 Park-row.
On second, third and fourth stories. They are large, spacious, and splendidly lighted from front and rear. The building is thoroughly fireproof, thereby saving all charges of insurance and hazard incident to fire.
Inquire of GEO. JONES, *Times* Office.

TO LET—A VERY DESIRABLE BROADWAY basement; No. 679 Broadway, near Amity-st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

HOUSES FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED, TO RENT AND FOR SALE, BY S. W. BENEDICT, NO. 586 6TH-AV.

TO LET, FURNISHED—A VERY ELIGIBLE residence at Westport, Conn.; on the premises are hot and cold water baths, conveyed to all parts of the house; the outhouses, stables, carriage-house, &c., are in complete order, with a fine kitchen, garden and about 3½ acres of ground, laid out with great taste; to a genteel family it will be let for one or two years. For particulars apply to SAMUEL A. PHILLIPS, Third National Bank, No. 29 Pine-st., from 10 to 11 A. M. Possession Nov. 1.

TO RENT—AT WHITE PLAINS UNTIL APRIL 1, a furnished house with modern improvements, five minutes' walk from depot; the use of a cow would be included if desired; rent low to a good tenant. For further particulars, address C. W. W., Box No. 143 *Times* Office.

TO LET—A NEW THREE-STORY AND BROWN-stone house on 50th-st., between 9th and 10th avs.; fashionable and convenient; all improvements; 11 rooms; rent $1,200. A. P. SMITH & BROTHER, No. 1,304 Broadway.

TO LET—FULLY FURNISHED, A FIRST-class four-story high-stoop brown-stone corner house, located on Lexington-av., near 54th-st., to a private family from now to May 1, at $350 per month. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET IN FLUSH-ing; rent $100 per month; trains almost every hour; time, one hour from James-slip, 40 minutes from 34th-st. JOHN P. ELLIS, No. 254 Broadway.

TO LET—UNTIL APRIL 1, A COTTAGE house, furnished, at New-Rochelle; rent, $40 per month; to family with children preferred. Inquire of JOSEPH LAMBEN, New-Rochelle.

TO LET—FURNISHED, IN 49TH-ST., BETWEEN 5th and 6th avs., a very fine high-stoop house, elegantly furnished; $600 per month—two years. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

A SMALL FAMILY WOULD RENT A furnished house to a party with whom they could board, without other boarders. Terms moderate. Address C., Box No. 126 *Times* Office.

TO LET—AT ENGLEWOOD, A COMMODIOUS, nicely-furnished house. Inquire of GEORGE MEGRATH, No. 48 Broad-st., Room No. 33.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET ON LEX-ington-av.; rent $200 per month.
JOHN P. ELLIS, No. 254 Broadway.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED.—ANY person having a small, genteel, well-furnished house between Madison-square and 40th-st., and 4th and 6th avs., which they would like to rent from 1st of December or January, to 1st May, at a moderate rent to an unexceptionable family of only three adults, may address JACKSON, Box No. 162 *Times* Office.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED.—WANTed, till May ensuing, a well-furnished house, west side, below 34th-st., for which $500 to $700 per month will be paid. Any person having a suitable house may have a very desirable tenant by addressing Box No. 1,316 Post Office.

WANTED—BY A SMALL AMERICAN FAMILY, for housekeeping, a room and bedroom. Address, stating locality and terms, W., Box No. 131 *Times* Office.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

GENTEEL, WELL-BUILT THREE-story high-stoop basement and sub-cellar brick house, mastic front, range, bath, washtubs, hot and cold water on every floor, gas and elegant fixtures in every room; each floor heated from basement; perfect order; splendid location; thirty minutes from ferry, near Fulton-av. Price $8,750; $1,500 or more down, balance on mortgage. J. ANDREW, Building Bank, No. 202 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A HOUSE ON ATlantic-av., three doors west of Troy-av. Price $7,000; $1,000 cash, $2,000 bond and mortgage, and $250 quarterly, with interest semi-annually, until paid; or for rent at $600 per year. Inquire of HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway, New-York.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS,

In great variety and at prices from
$10, $12 50, $15, $17 50, $20 to $30 and upward,
Manufactured by
THE PENRHYN SLATE COMPANY.
ALSO,
Hearths, Tiles, Cisterns, Baths, Sinks, Urinals.
BILLIARD TABLE BEDS.
Slabs, plain and enameled. Slate work made to order.
A discount to the trade.
Quarries and Manufactory, Middle Granville, N. Y.
Warehouse and Showrooms,
40 West 18th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., New-York.
ELEAZER JONES, Manager.

ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS, AND THOSE desiring to obtain MARBLE MANTELS of new designs, carefully selected with regard to taste, elegance and economy, are invited to call at the manufactory and warerooms of FISHER & BIRD, Nos. 97–108 East Houston-st.

SLATE MANTELS.—THE LATEST DESIGNS and the largest assortment in the City. WE MAKE SLATE MANTELS A SPECIALTY. T. B. STEWART, Factory and Showrooms, No. 218 West 42d-st., near Broadway. Branch at No. 605 6th-av.

MARBLE AND SLATE MANTELS OF the latest designs, at very low prices, at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, 134 and 136 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y. Mantels put up in the country. Cut this out

MARBLE MANTELS, HEADSTONES, LAT-est designs, at reduced prices. S. KLABER'S Manufactory, No. 53 1st-av., near 3d-st. Mantels put up in the country.

AMUSEMENTS.

PIKE'S OPERA HOUSE,

Corner 8th-av. and 23d-st.
H. L. BATEMAN..........Lessee and Director,
TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS.
LA GRANDE DUCHESSE DE GEROLSTEIN
EVERY EVENING UNTIL OCT. 28.
Notwithstanding the brilliant reception and continued success of La Grande Duchesse, it is the Director's purpose to strictly adhere to the announcement made at the opening of the season, to present in rapid succession a variety of the operas in his repertoire. Only
SIX MORE REPRESENTATIONS
of La Grande Duchesse will therefore be given, and on
WEDNESDAY, Oct. 28,
LA BELLE HELENE
Will be revived with a cast
SURPASSING THAT OF ANY PREVIOUS PERFORMANCE.
In order to give due effect to this revival, a number of the
PRINCIPAL ARTISTS
of Mr. Bateman's troupe, not hitherto seen in La Belle Helene, will be added to the cast. The important parts will be sustained by
MLLE. TOSTEE,
MONS. AUJAC,
MLLE. LAMBELLE,
and other favorite artists.
THE SALE OF SEATS
for La Belle Helene will commence on MONDAY, Oct. 26, at Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and at the Opera House.
Notice will presently be given of the
UNION OF THE ENTIRE COMPANY,
and of the production at Pike's Opera House of
BARBE BLEUE, LA BELLE HELENE,
and
LA GRANDE DUCHESSE,
with the entire strength of the large and brilliant company at Mr. Bateman's command.

PIKE'S OPERA HOUSE.

FIRST AND ONLY GRAND MATINEE
OF
LA GRANDE DUCHESSE DE GEROLSTEIN,
SATURDAY, OCT. 24, AT ONE O'CLOCK.
Seats secured as usual for matinee performance.

SCOTT-SIDDONS. SCOTT-SIDDONS.

SHAKESPEARE HEROINES ILLUSTRATED.
STEINWAY HALL. MONDAY, OCT. 26.
The following programme, which has been selected for the initiatory Readings, is respectfully submitted:
ROSALIND, "As You Like It"..........Shakespeare
LADY MACBETH, "Macbeth"..........Shakespeare
DEATH OF CONSTANCE DE BEVERLEY,
"Marmion"..........Scott
THE MAY QUEEN..........Tennyson
COURTSHIP OF HENRY V..........Shakespeare
WEDNESDAY, OCT. 28, SECOND READINGS.
Sales of seats now open at Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway.

MRS. SCOTT-SIDDONS' ONLY APPEARANCE in Brooklyn, TUESDAY, Oct. 27, at the Academy of Music.

THEATRE FRANCAIS—GENEVIEVE.

Sole Lessee and Director..........J. GRAU.
First production in America of
OFFENBACH'S RENOWNED SPECTACULAR OPERA BOUFFE, GENEVIEVE DE BRABANT,
THIS AND EVERY EVENING, until further notice,
presented with a splendor of mise en scene never equaled in America, nor surpassed in Europe,
WITH ROSE-BELL, DESCLAUZAS, GUERETTI, CARRIER, BECKERS, GEROTE, BOURGOIN, GOBY, PETIT BARGEAR, GABEL, and the entire strength of the Company.
Subscriptions will be received at the Theatre Francais.
Orchestra Seats, $1 50; dress circle, $1; private boxes, $10; proscenium boxes, $15; general admission, $1.
NOTICE—FAMILY CIRCLE 30 CENTS.

STEINWAY HALL—SATURDAY.

THEODORE THOMAS'
GRAND
INAUGURAL CONCERT.
SATURDAY EVENING, Oct. 24,
when the following distinguished artists will appear;
The celebrated Prima Donna,
MME. ANNA DE LA GRANGE,
(Her first appearance this season.)
MR. S. B. MILLS,
MR. F. BERGNER,
together with
THEODORE THOMAS'
UNRIVALED ORCHESTRA.
ADMISSION TICKETS ONE DOLLAR.
Reserved Seats, Fifty Cents Extra.
The sale of reserved seats and tickets will commence THIS MORNING at the box office of Steinway Hall; at G. Schirmer's music store, No. 701 Broadway, and at the general ticket office, No. 114 Broadway.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS,

14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT..........Director.
MATINEES AT 2½.
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
Every night at 8, and at both Matinees, will be presented the
BRILLIANT ASIATIC SPECTACLE
entitled
THE CHINESE FESTIVAL,
OR FEAST OF LANTERNS!
Previous to the spectacle,
ELEGANT AND DIVERSIFIED
SCENES IN THE CIRCLE,
comprising every variety of
DARING FEATS OF HORSEMANSHIP,
AND WONDERS OF ATHLETIC SKILL,
introducing the entire strength of the
BEST CIRCUS TROUPE IN THE WORLD.
Admission, 50 cents; Children under 10, 25 cents.

THE GREAT EUROPEAN CIRCUS,

34TH-ST. AND BROADWAY.
MATINEES DAILY AT 2½.
PERFORMANCES EVERY NIGHT AT 8.
JAMES ROBINSON
AND HIS "BEAUTIFUL BOY" CLARENCE,
the only really great riders in the world.
MISS LUCILLE WATSON,
MLLE. ELIZE MORZETTA,
THE BELLS, BUISLEYS AND SHERWOODS.
100 LEADING PEOPLE,
forming, without any doubt, the
ONLY FIRST-CLASS CIRCUS IN NEW-YORK.

PARLORS OF THE 5TH-AV. ART GALLERY.

Free Exhibition of Jerome Thompson's new picture of
"HOME, SWEET HOME."
Open from 9 A. M. to 7 P. M.

THEATRE TICKET OFFICE,

NO. 114 BROADWAY.
RESERVED SEATS FOR ALL THEATRES.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.

Public notice is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:
1. For regulating, grading, setting curb and flagging sidewalks (section No. 1) of Madison-av., between 42d and 72d sts.
2. For paving 42d-st., between 5th-av. and Madison-av., with trap block.
3. For regulating, grading, setting curb and gutter and flagging sidewalks in 34th-st., between 10th and 11th avs.
4. For building receiving basin and culvert at the northwest corner of Liberty and William sts.
The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situate on
1. Both sides of Madison-av., from 42d to 72d-st., to the extent of half the block either way on the intersecting streets.
2. Both sides of 42d-st., from Madison to 5th-av., to the extent of half the block on said avenues.
3. Both sides of 34th-st., from 10th to 11th-av., to the extent of half the block on said avenues.
4. The north side of Liberty-st., from William to Nassau-st.
All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections, in writing, to ISAAC O. HUNT, Chairman of the Board of Assessors, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-st., basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.
ISAAC O. HUNT,
E. HARRISON REED, } Board of Assessors.
GUERNSEY SACKETT,
OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, Oct. 13, 1868.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT.—TO CONTRACTORS.—Separate sealed proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work to which it relates, the name of the bidder and the date of its presentation, will be received at this office (Rotunda Park) until 11 A. M. of Friday, Oct. 30, 1868, for the construction of street improvements, viz.: Sewers.—Specification No. 42—Unfinished outlet sewer in 33d-st. and 1st-av., with branches in 31st-st. and 32d-st., and in 1st-av. Specification No. 43—In 4th-av., between 132d-st. and Harlem River, with branches in 132d and 133d sts. Specification No. 44—In Broadway, between Worth and Leonard sts., and between Franklin and White sts. Specification No. 45—In Christie-st., between Grand and Broome; in Broome, between Elizabeth and Mott; in Jersey, between Crosby and Mulberry; in Wooster, between Amity and 4th, and in Gay, between Christopher-st. and West Waverley-place. Specification No. 46—In Vandam-st., between Greenwich and Macdougal sts.; in Sullivan-st., between Broome and Spring sts.; in Watts-st., between Greenwich and West sts., and in Washington-st., from Vestry to and through Laight to near Greenwich-st. Specification No. 47—In 114th-st., between Avenue A and 1st-av. Stone-block pavements—in Avenue A, from Houston to 14th-st.; 53d-st., between 2d-av. and East River; Lewis-st., from Houston to and through 8th-st. to Avenue D; Prince-st., from Bowery to Broadway, and 5th-st., from 6th to 7th avs. Plans may be seen, and specifications and forms for bids obtained, on application at this office.
THOMAS STEPHENS,
ROBT. L. DARRAGH,
GEO. S. GREENE,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 16, 1868. Croton Aqueduct Board.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
BUREAU OF THE RECEIVER OF TAXES,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, PARK, Oct. 5, 1868.
NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.—THE BOOKS for Taxes on Personal Property will be opened for payment at this office on WEDNESDAY next, 7th October. Due notice will be given when the Books for Real Estate will be open.
BERNARD SMYTH, Receiver.

NOTICE.—ALL PERSONS HAVING CLAIMS against the estate of the late Charles Bussell, must present the same with vouchers to the undersigned at No. 202 West Houston-st., within six months from date.
ALFRED BUSSELL,
SAML. D. BUSSELL, } Executors.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 17, 1868. sept18-law6mF

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—JOHN W. H. HAUGHWOUT and MARY ANN HAUGHWOUT, his wife, Plaintiffs, against SUSAN ANN HAUGHWOUT (widow); Matthias Wood and Rebecca Wood, his wife; John Wood and Phebe A. Wood, his wife; Joseph Ralph Haughwout and Amy Haughwout, his wife; Arietta Stafford and Cyrus Stafford, her husband; Catharine Angeline Thomson and Samuel Thomson, her husband; George Lytle Haughwout and Elizabeth Haughwout, his wife; Robert Bruce Haughwout; Abraham Cole Haughwout and Julia Haughwout, his wife; John Haughwout; Henry Clay Haughwout; Mary Elizabeth Grant and John Grant, her husband; Elizabeth Baker and Peter Wandel Baker, her husband; Ann Debart and Samuel Debart, her husband; Ellen Kruser and John Kruser, her husband; David Haughwout and Catharine Haughwout, his wife; Albert H. Haughwout and Jane Haughwout, his wife, and Kate Algaiuer, defendants.—To each of the defendants above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Richmond, at Richmond, in the town of Southfield, in said County, on the twenty-sixth day of September, 1868, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint, on the subscriber at his office in the village of Port Richmond, Richmond County, New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Sept. 26, 1868. A. DE GROOT,
o2-law6wF* Plaintiffs' Attorney.

AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—BEGINS AT 8.

Nightly crowded. Throngs turned away.
242d to 248th performance of G. L. Fox's Pantomime.
34TH WEEK. | HUMPTY DUMPTY. | 34TH WEEK.
34TH WEEK. | | 34TH WEEK.
The inimitable American Pantomimist,
Mr. G. L. FOX..........as..........CLOWN

Fairy Marvels, and Enchantments. Comic Tricks. Gorgeous Scenery. Great Dancing. Famous Fun.	H. D. H. D. H. D. H. D. H. D.	"No more innocent or entertaining performance has been given since this generation was young." *Times.*

SANGALI AND THE PARISIAN BALLET.
(The best Ballet Troupe in America.)
MATINEES 1½, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager.....Mr. LESTER WALLACK
Doors open at 7½. To commence at 8 o'clock.
In consequence of the production of the NEW DRAMA, Mr. Wallack announces the
LAST WEEK OF THE STANDARD PLAYS.
FRIDAY EVENING, Oct. 23, 1868,
Tobin's beautiful comedy, in five acts, of the
HONEYMOON.
Characters by MR. J. W. WALLACK, MR. CHARLES FISHER, MR. J. H. STODDART, MR. J. B. POLK, MR. A. W. YOUNG, MR. GEO. HOLLAND, MR. W. J. LEONARD, MR. E. MILTON, MR. J. WARD, MR. E. CASHIN, MISS ROSE EYTINGE, MRS. CLARA JENNINGS, MISS ANNIE WARD, MRS. JOHN SEFTON.
SATURDAY, Oct. 24, THE RIVALS.
Mr. Lester Wallack begs to announce that he has made arrangements with H. J. Byron, Esq., for the production of his last original drama, (now playing in London with the most triumphant success,) entitled the
LANCASHIRE LASS,
which, having been some time in preparation, will be produced
ON MONDAY, Oct. 26.
With new scenery, costumes, appointments, mechanical effects, original music and a great cast.

NIBLO'S GARDEN,

Lessees and Managers..........JARRETT & PALMER.
THIS (FRIDAY) EVENING, Oct. 23, 1868,
EDWIN FORREST
will appear for the last time in Bulwer's powerful drama of
RICHELIEU,
supported by a superior cast.
TO-MORROW (SATURDAY)—MATILDA HERON AS CAMILLE.
MONDAY AND TUESDAY, JACK CADE; WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY, MACBETH.
Seats secured six days in advance.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—ADMISSION 50c.

THIS EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE.
ENGAGEMENT OF MR. and MRS. W. J. FLORENCE.
GREAT ADDITIONAL ATTRACTION.
FIFTH APPEARANCE OF MRS. W. J. FLORENCE.
TWO PIECES—DRAMA AND PROTEAN FARCE.
NO THOROUGHFARE AND THRICE MARRIED.
MR. W. J. FLORENCE IN TWO CHARACTERS.
MRS. W. J. FLORENCE IN FOUR CHARACTERS.
MRS. W. J. FLORENCE IN SIX SONGS and DANCES.

BOWERY THEATRE.

Great triumph of J. E. McDonough's grand spectacle of the CRIMSON SHIELD. 100 female artists. New and gorgeous scenery. Grand effects. Houses crowded.

BRYANTS' MINSTRELS—14TH-ST.

14th-st. Adjoining the Academy of Music. 14th-st.
CROWDED HOUSES—CONTINUED SUCCESS OF

Eugene as	LUCREZIA BORGIA.	The Dutchess.
Unsworth as	LUCREZIA BORGIA.	Orsini.
Dempster as	LUCREZIA BORGIA.	Gennaro.
Seymour as	LUCREZIA BORGIA.	The Duke.

Horn, Hogan, Hughes, Rockefeller,
Henry, Crosby, Grier.
DAN BRYANT, DAN BRYANT, DAN BRYANT,
Capt. JINKS, and in his original laughable scene,
The Challenge Dance. No Thoroughfare.
Bryants' Minstrels, 14th-st. Opera House.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.

NO. 585 BROADWAY.
GLORIOUS SUCCESS, RECEIVED WITH SCREAMS OF DELIGHT.
BIRCH, WAMBOLD, BERNARD AND BACKUS,
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS,
When they will produce an original Opera Bouffe, entitled
BARBER BROWN; OR, THE PACIFIC SLOPER,
And produced in a style of splendor never yet equaled on the minstrel stage.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS, 720 B'way
Revival of the greatest Burlesque ever seen.

The GRAND DUTCH "S"	THE ONLY LEON.	The GRAND DUTCH "S"

LOOK OUT FOR ORPHEE AUX ENFERS.

ALLEMANIA HALL.

No. 18 East 16th-st., between 5th-av. and Union-square
EVERY NIGHT, at 8,
Prof. A. ROHDE'S famous
GEOLOGICAL EXHIBITION
OF
EARTH AND MAN,
A lecture, with 57 tableaux, 24 feet square.
Admission, 50c.; children, 25c.; reserved seats, $1.
Doors open at 7½ o'clock.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN—TO-NIGHT.

7th-av., between 58th and 59th sts.
THEODORE THOMAS'
POPULAR ORCHESTRAL CONCERTS.
GRAND LISZT NIGHT.
PROGRAMME FOR THIS (FRIDAY) EVENING, at 8
1. March of Victory, "Von Fels Zum Meer"..........Liszt
2. Overture, "Studenten Leben"..........G. I. Stoeckel
3. Waltz, "Carneval's Messenger"..........Strauss
4. Grand Fantasie, "Don Juan"..........Mozart
Preludes, "Poeme Symphonique"..........Liszt
1. Overture, "Freyschutz"..........Weber
2. Polka Mazourka, "Frauenherz"..........} Strauss
Polka, "Forever"..........}
3. Fantasie on "Irish Airs"..........Wiegand
4. Galop, "Champagne"..........Lumbye
CONDUCTOR..........THEODORE THOMAS.
ADMISSION TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.
THE GRAND SUNDAY CONCERTS,
AFTERNOON AT 3½, EVENING AT 8,
will be continued without interruption.

LE PAVILLON, NO. 688 BROADWAY,

Between Great Jones and 4th sts.
THIS EVENING,
GRAND CONCERT BY AN EXCELLENT BAND.
Admission free. A. STEPHAN.

DANCING.

DE GARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY,

No. 82 5th-av., corner 14th-st.
NOW OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
Ladies, Wednesdays and Saturdays at..........2 o'clock
Misses and Masters, Wednesdays & Saturdays 4 o'clock
Gentlemen, Tuesday and Friday evenings at..8 o'clock

ACADEMY OF DANCING.

Mr. TRENOR'S Classes are now open
at his beautiful Academy Rooms, Lyric Hall,
No. 723 6th-av., opposite Reservoir Park,
on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 4 and 8 P. M.

A. DODWORTH'S CLASSES FOR DANCING at his residence, No. 681 5th-av., on MONDAY and THURSDAY MORNINGS, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, FRIDAY EVENINGS or SATURDAY MORNINGS for families. On MONDAY and THURSDAY EVENINGS for gentlemen. ALSO, at the old location, No. 212 5th-av., on MONDAY, THURSDAY, TUESDAY and FRIDAY AFTERNOONS for families.
Circulars at either academy.

C. H. RIVERS' DANCING ACADEMY, No. 130 State-st., corner of Court-st., Brooklyn. All the fashionable dances are taught in one quarter. Classes for beginners are now forming. Send for a circular; inclose 25c. for a pamphlet containing the fashionable quadrilles and German.

MUSICAL.

THE WEBER PIANO-FORTE

is called the best instrument made by all the leading musicians of this City and elsewhere. It is pronounced by the National Piano-forte Association, after a trial in their rooms with the first manufactures of this country, eminently the *best Piano in America*, and used by the Conservatory of Music and other high music schools altogether, because of their immense power, equality, sweetness and brilliancy of tone, elastic touch and great durability. Warerooms No. 429 Broome-st., near Broadway.

NEW PATENT PIANOS.

RAVEN & BACON, PIANO MANUFACTURERS,
Salesroom, No. 645 Broadway, cor. Bleecker-st., N. Y.

AN EASY WAY OF PROCURING WHAT YOU WANT.—HORACE WATERS & CO., No. 481 Broadway, will dispose of a few new and second-hand pianos, melodeons and organs of five first-class makers, and take from $5 to $25 monthly until paid. Fifty new and second-hand instruments for rent, and rent applied if purchased, or for sale at bargains for cash.

A THOROUGHLY-EDUCATED MUSICIAN (from the Conservatory of Leipzig, Sax., wishes to instruct on the violin or piano in a respectable family, desiring as a recompense a furnished room with board. Address H. W. E., care of Mason & Hamlin, No. 596 Broadway.

J. & D. WALKER'S PIANO-ROOMS formerly Astor-place, now No. 47 12th-st., a few doors west of Broadway.—A large assortment of new and second-hand pianos for sale and hire at low prices. N. B.—Allowance made for hire, if purchased.

100 NEW AND SECOND-HAND GRAND square and upright pianos at bargains for cash; also, to let and sold on installments.
L. P. CUMMINGS, No. 8 Union-square.

MEDICAL.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.

PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, safe and healthy. They cannot fail in any case. Price $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope. Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine, at one interview.

A CERTAIN CURE FOR MARRIED ladies, with or without medicine, by Mme. RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery; over 30 years' practice. Her infallible French Female Pills, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, specially prepared for married ladies, price $5, which never fail, are safe and healthy. Sold only at her office, No. 1 East 52d-st., first door from 5th-av., and at Druggists, No. 152 Greenwich-st., or sent by mail. Caution—All others are counterfeits.

DR. R. CORBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University Medical College, and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted privately on certain diseases. A practice of 34 years, 30 of which have been a specialty, enables him to make speedy and permanent cures or no charge. Office, No. 20 Centre-st., near Chambers. A private entrance at No. 6 City-Hall place.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of thirty-two years devoted to the treatment of diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. COOPER to make speedy cures. The victims of misplaced confidence can call with the certainty of being cured.

ALL PRIVATE DISEASES CURED BY DR. POWERS, 116 Chatham-st.; manhood restored; his elixir recommended before marriage; consultation free.

WORST PRIVATE DISEASES CURED—Manhood restored; Dr. POWERS, 116 Chatham-st.; ladies' trouble removed certain; circular, first post.

A GREAT LADIES' BENEFACTOR.—Dr. POWERS, 116 Chatham-st.; relief from trouble; powerful, safe medicines, $5; one interview certain cure.

DR. HUNTER'S BOTANIC CORDIAL restores vigor of youth in one week; gives health and strength to the most debilitated; $5 per bottle. No. 3 Division-st. Book on nervous debility, 60 pages, gratis.

DR. HUNTER CAN CURE WORST cases of certain diseases, without mercury, in shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. No. 3 Division-st. Book of sixty pages and advice free.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROPS—THE ONLY thing on earth that will really cure certain diseases without injury to the constitution; all others dry it in the blood. $1 per vial. No. 3 Division-st., since 1834.

NATURALIZATION.

Extent of the Frauds in the City and State.

How Citizens are Made in the New-York Courts.

Management of the "Water Rats" in the River Counties.

How Citizens are Made in our Courts—The Difficulty in Arriving at the Truth.

Recently some of the Judges of our Courts have been charged with holding unevenly the scales of justice, and with doing all in their power, by foul means as well as fair, to aid, by means of fraudulent naturalization papers, in swelling the Democratic tide which, it is hoped by some, is to overwhelm this City and State at the November election. Within the last few days unusual interest has been manifested in regard to it among a large class of our fellow-citizens. If, as has been alleged by many, the naturalization of foreigners was being conducted fraudulently; if numerous persons were being daily and nightly admitted to all the rights and privileges of citizenship, who had no legal or equitable claim thereto; and if our Judges, whose duty it is to administer even-handed justice to all, were, either ignorantly or knowingly, being made parties to a gigantic fraud, then certainly the public ought to know it. It was for the purpose of obtaining such information on this subject as would be useful to the public that we went *in pursuit of knowledge under difficulties*.

It was at first supposed that if there was no intention to naturalize any but those lawfully entitled to become citizens, there would be no objection to the publication of the names, residences, &c., of the aliens and their witnesses. In one Court of this City, it is true, the Judges, and, in fact, all the officials connected with the business of making citizens, manifested a willingness to allow the representatives of the Press to report everything they desired, not excepting the names of the voters, their witnesses and places of residence. But in two other Courts such reports were not made, and could not be from the very nature of the orders made by the Judges. No facilities were allowed reporters; no information given by clerks or officers. The regular law reporters of the Press found their occupation gone. They were too well known. The questions they asked, it was said, were for no good purpose. And thus it was that other gentlemen, unknown to Judges, clerks and officers, were commissioned to inquire, from day to day, of those having it in their power to know the exact number naturalized within any given time. All kinds of answers have been given. Four persons in one day applied to the same officer, asking as to the number naturalized in one Court, or at least by one Judge, in eight hours—*i. e.*, from 6 o'clock in the evening until 2 o'clock the next morning. One answer was that about ten men were naturalized in an hour, or one in every six minutes. The second answer was that about fifty were sworn in, and half that number rejected that night. The third statement was made to a good reliable Tammany man, to the effect that "things were rushed through on the high pressure," and the fourth inquirer was told politely enough that it was a matter of no consequence how many citizens they made in New-York, the Democrats could not elect SEYMOUR and BLAIR. Which of these answers comes the nearest to the truth we leave our readers to judge after they shall have read what follows. Any one who knows anything of Judge BARNARD's manner of doing business, knows that there is nothing dilatory about him. He is one of the rapid workers of the age. But one citizen in six minutes is slower than the slowest Judge on the Metropolitan Bench. We advert to these things simply to show the difficulty which persons have to encounter who undertake to find out anything in regard to the number of citizens naturalized here, with an eye single to the coming election. Persistent inquirers after truth there have been, but more persistently, if possible, have certain persons endeavored to suppress the truth. The following colloquy, which took place a few days since, will illustrate what is meant:

Questioner—Well, Captain, (we will call him Captain of the Horse Marines,) how many citizens have they made in your Court to-day?

Captain—Oh! twenty, perhaps; maybe twenty-five. Indeed, I dont know but more.

Questioner—Now, don't you know they have made more?

Captain—Well, yes, I suppose I do. But we have rejected a good many.

Questioner—How many?

Captain—I think one-third that applied.

Questioner—What were they rejected for?

Captain—There was a mistake in the making out of their papers, and some of them have not been in the country long enough. They may go to some other Judge and get in yet.

Questioner—Where can I go to find out precisely how many have been naturalized, not only in your Court, but in other Courts?

Captain—What do you want to know for?

Questioner—I wish to publish a correct statement. There has been so much said about the number one way and another that I really think it is a duty the Press owe to the public to let the facts be known.

Captain—Why, the papers have, the most of them, published the number in each Court as obtained from the respective clerks. What better authority than that do you want?

Questioner—Oh, nonsense; the clerk of the Superior Court, for instance, says that up to and including last Saturday only 2,416 had been naturalized. Do you believe that?

Captain—No, I do not; that number ought to be multiplied by ten, it would be nearer right. But, my dear Sir, suppose if a clerk or other officer of the Court were to give the Press information correctly as to the number naturalized, and that information were published, and that officer were found out by the powers above him, and he were, therefore, ignominiously kicked out of his position, as he surely would be, where then is his bread and butter to come from? How is the wolf to be kept from the door? Will a man see his little ones cry for bread if he can help it by keeping his mouth shut, or even by avoiding the exact truth? I tell you "I have been there," and I know. The truth is, this City Hall Ring *will* live, and poor clerks and officers *must* live, if they can. Why don't the newspaper folks "pitch into" to the City Hall Ring?

Questioner—You discuss the subject well. But do you mean to say that if the clerks of the Courts gave the Press correct information as to the number naturalized they would lose their situations?

Captain—I do say so. I know it is true. The edict has gone forth. There is not a clerk of any of the Courts where they have been running this naturalization machine, night and day, that would dare to tell all he knows about the number naturalized or the manner of naturalizing, unless he is prepared to lose his situation. If the "powers that be" found him out, as most likely they would, his head would come off quick.

Questioner—Well, I see the difficulty as to the clerks and officers, but it seems to be a legitimate piece of information for the Press to have. Could not the proper officials be served with a *mandamus* or something to compel them to show their books?

Captain—Ah, I see you know nothing of New-York or its outposts. From the highest to the lowest, there is not a Republican Judge in New-York or Brooklyn. And although all our Judges are not politicians, very many of our best politicians are Judges. We have in this City a few good Judges, able, honest, industrious and conscientious; yet we have not, alas, a fearless, independent Bench, and we never can have under our present system. How and where would you get your *mandamus* for such a purpose?

The foregoing colloquy strikingly illustrates the real state of things, though perhaps the Captain expressed himself rather pointedly. However, it is thought that enough is known to enable us to judge something of the number naturalized, as well as the mode of naturalization.

In the Court of Common Pleas, Sept. 22, about one hundred persons were naturalized before Judge BARRETT. The Court took great pains to arrive at the truth. All applicants and witnesses were examined *in extenso*, and it appeared to be the intention of the Court at that time, as it had been before, to naturalize aliens in a proper manner. On that day Mr. D. B. EATON addressed the Court upon the important interests connected with the naturalization of foreigners. He set forth the abuses which had been theretofore practiced, and in a speech of some length urged upon the attention of the Court the fact that grievous frauds were contemplated. He said the law could not but be well understood by the Judges of all our Courts.

Judge BARRETT then said that as to most of the points of law which had been raised the Judges of this City were all agreed; as to some, there was a difference of opinion. So far as he was concerned no person would be admitted as a citizen unless he had in every respect complied with the law.

We venture the assertion that as to any member of the Court of Common Pleas, the naturalizations will be found legal in every particular. But the naturalizations did not continue in that Court. The Tammany Hall Committee and others found it more convenient to have the business of making voters transacted in the Superior Court, before Judges MCCUNN, GARVIN and JONES, and in the Supreme Court, before Judge BARNARD. There was too much publicity about it, and Judge BARRETT and other Judges of the Common Pleas had expended too much time in examining applicants and witnesses. In other words, those Judges had been too regular. Hence a system was established whereby four oaths could be administered at once—to wit: the oath of the applicant that he was twenty one years of age, that he had resided three years in this country, five years herein including three years of his minority, and that it had been his *bona fide* intention to become a citizen of the United States for three years next preceding his application. Second, the affidavit of the witness produced, that he was well acquainted with the applicant, who would swear exactly to what the law requires. Third, the affidavit of the applicant that it had been his *bona fide* intention for three years to become a citizen of the United States, and to renounce forever all allegiance to every foreign Prince, Potentate, State or Sovereignty, and, in particular, that of the Power to which he is subject. Lastly, the oath to support the Constitution of the United States, &c.

These oaths are printed in blank on one page. To a very great extent, in the two Courts last named, there is no examination in open Court whatever. The affidavits are made out beforehand, signed and sworn to. The applicants to be made citizens and their witnesses, in all to the number of from twenty to forty, (as many as can crowd in a double or triple row before the bench,) are arranged, and the oath is administered something like this: "Put your hands on the book."

Six or eight put their hands on the Bible—some put the right hand and some the left—and as many more place hands on another Bible, and so on, until all who have been called up are accommodated. Then the presiding Judge says: "Gentlemen, you have read or heard read the contents of these affidavits by you subscribed and you know the contents thereof; you swear they are true." This is all the examination in open Court there is. It has taken about thirty seconds to administer this oath, and ten, at least, have been naturalized, (we put it low so as to be on the safe side,) five persons in one minute. In the Common Pleas, as the business was conducted prior to the first of this month, the Judge occupied, on an average—when 130 were naturalized—nearly 2½ minutes to each one.

But, beyond all this, we have evidence tending to show, with regard to the Supreme and Superior Courts, that, instead of having naturalized up to and including Saturday last only about 6,000, as officially reported, the number up to that time in these Courts had reached over 25,000. Two thousand and over were, to use their phrase, "put through" in one Court alone in one day and night. On the day of the first registry, and also on the day previous, there were no such beings as lawyers, jurors, witnesses, or, in fact, any one—except they were Democratic aliens prepared for naturalization—having a chance of entrance to the Superior Court. From 10 A.M. to nearly 4 P.M. the crowd lasted. To say nothing of the villainous conduct of the persons who blockaded the halls and stairways leading to the court-rooms, three deep, we say the outrage was most unprecedented and intolerable. This is the united testimony of all lawyers who had occasion to visit those court-rooms. But this is not all. The outrage has been frequently repeated since. Several members of the Press have applied for admission to rooms where the naturalization business was going on, and have been denied by the officers in charge. Orders were given by a certain Judge of the Superior Court, to the clerks, and other officials in attendance, to give no facilities for reporters.

Some of the Judges of the Supreme and Superior Courts have continued their business as usual; among these we may mention Judges INGRAHAM, SUTHERLAND and CARDOZO, of the Supreme Court, and Judges ROBERTSON, BARBOUR and JONES, of the Superior. On the other hand, others have devoted their whole time and energies of late to the naturalization of aliens. They have held sessions day and night, sometimes naturalizing at the rate of twenty a minute, in batches or clubs as it were. Some sessions have been prolonged to 2 o'clock in the morning. One Judge has made his boast privately that at one sitting he naturalized 1,500. Four reporters of as many leading papers in this City have been refused admission to the rooms where naturalization was known to be going on. No law or other reporter, could obtain reliable information from any source.

Below we give extracts of the law in regard to naturalization being done in open Court, &c.

"In proceedings instituted for the purpose of naturalizing an alien, his residence cannot be established by *affidavit*, but must be proved in Court by the testimony of witnesses. Nor are affidavits admissible to establish the alien's good moral character. * * * The proceedings are strictly judicial. * * * The alien who applies for admission must furnish the requisite proof of what he alleges, or he establishes no right. * * * The applicant shall not be allowed to *prove* his residence. The residence is to be proved by some one other than the applicant himself. * * * Affidavits cannot be legally received in such a case, and no court should ever read them, or hear them read, as evidence to prove the right of citizenship. * * * *Ex parte* affidavits cannot be received for any purpose." (See 7th Hill, 137.)

Also in the 10th of Howard, p. 246, we find it decided that "the *Court*, and not the Clerk of the Court, is to admit an alien to citizenship. And as the Court before admitting an alien must be satisfied of certain facts, it follows that the powers conferred upon the Courts are *judicial*, and not ministerial or clerical; consequently that these powers *cannot be delegated to the Clerks, but must be exercised by the Court;* and require an examination into each case sufficient to satisfy the Court of the following facts: 1. Five years' continuous residence of the applicant within the United States, and one year of like residence within the State where the Court to which application is made is held. 2. That the applicant, during the five years, has conducted himself as a person of good moral character; and 3. That the applicant is in principle attached to, and well disposed toward, the Constitution of the United States."

The Examination in the Case of Rosenberg Postponed.

The examination in the case of BENJ. B. ROSENBERG, charged on two complaints with selling fraudulent naturalization papers, was set down for 2 P. M. yesterday. At that hour the parties appeared before United States Commissioner OSBORN, in his little office in the building occupied by the United States Courts. Marshal MURRAY, the complainant, was present with his witnesses, and ROSENBERG was there, attended by a numerous representation of the Democracy, who crowded the apartment to its utmost capacity.

The prosecution was represented by United States District-Attorney COURTNEY, JAMES T. BRADY, JOHN SEDGWICK and ETHAN ALLEN. For the defence, Messrs. ABRAHAM R. LAWRENCE, WM. C. BARRET and CHAS. DONOHUE.

Mr. ABRAHAM R. LAWRENCE requested that the investigation be postponed till Saturday, that he might have an opportunity to consult with his client and examine the law of the case.

Mr. COURTNEY, the District-Attorney, opposed the motion. He did not believe in any delay in this class of cases. Here was a case affecting the elective franchise, and if there was anything in it the public ought to know it at once. The case had been set down for this day at the request of the defendant.

The Commissioner said he was willing to give the defendant every proper opportunity to defend himself, but in an examination of this sort in the nature of a preliminary investigation he thought there was no reason for delay. The facts in the case were probably very simple, and it might turn upon the construction of a statute. He should therefore proceed with the case.

Mr. BARRET called attention to the want of adequate accommodations in the Commissioner's apartment, and further urged a postponement.

Mr. COURTNEY finally said that after consultation with Mr. BRADY and Mr. SEDGWICK, he had concluded to agree that the case should be postponed.

The Commissioner accordingly announced that the hearing was adjourned to Saturday, at 10 A. M., in the United States District Court room.

Fraudulent Naturalization Reported in the River Counties—"River Rats" and Registry Boards.

From Our Own Correspondent.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Thursday, Oct. 22, 1868.

Reports from all the river counties are encouraging so far as the political canvass is concerned. There are, however, rumors of extensive naturalization frauds in Orange and Dutchess Counties. A prominent Democrat in Newburg positively avers that over six hundred have been naturalized in Orange County, a number never reached before in any previous canvass. The Democratic candidate for District-Attorney in that county says he is sure of being elected because of the heavy naturalization. Republicans there are loud in their denunciations of the manner in which the papers were secured, and claim that hundreds of fraudulent votes will be polled. Orange County has a Democratic Judge, a Democratic Sheriff, and a Democratic Clerk, and these are the officers who have worked the naturalization mill. Ninety persons have been naturalized at Newburg, from the town of Fishkill, Dutchess County. Their cases were engineered by a well-known Democrat in this vicinity. Sixty-six were sent from the eastern part of this county to New-York City and run through the naturalization mill there. They left their work without saying anything to their employers and all went down on one train, which leads many to believe that the trip was thoroughly organized. Many of the sixty-six have no more right to vote than a Fejee Islander.

And now in relation to "repeaters." While you have them in the metropolis they are also numerous along the Hudson River, the difference only being that here they are called "river rats." They register first on one side of the river, and then on the other. Last year forty "rats," living in Rondout and Kingston, were registered in Rhinebeck; hence they voted in both places. The same may be said of Saugerties and Tivoli, Fishkill and Newburg, Hudson and Athens, and, in fact, all points on the river. Boards of Registry should take notice of this fact, even at this late hour. It is of vital importance. Here in Dutchess County we have a large floating Irish population employed mostly on the Dutchess and Columbia, and Boston, Hartford and Fishkill Railroads, now building. The men composing this population will be used in the coming election for the advancement of the Democratic interests, whether rightfully or not. Of course all the above has a bad look, in so far as a victory for the Republican Party in the river counties is concerned, but even with the above odds against them, the Republicans are fighting nobly, and in November an immense vote will be polled by the friends of truth and justice—such an one as must bring success.

Hon. Charles Francis Adams.

From the Hartford Post, Oct. 19.

The Democratic papers, of late, have studiously represented CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS, late United States Minister to England, as favoring SEYMOUR and BLAIR, in unison with his son, JOHN QUINCY. We violate no confidence in saying that those representations are entirely false, and that in private conversation with intimate friends he expresses himself as strongly in favor of GRANT and COLFAX, and declares that he shall feel it his duty to vote for them at the coming election. He says that he came home to obtain that rest to which he thinks his age and his long public services entitle him, and that he shall not again mingle in politics or in public life. The various newspaper paragraphs in regard to his position are very distasteful to him, and he desires only that he may be permitted to enjoy his peace in future.

Meeting of Mount Carmel American Protestant Encampment No. 1.

Last evening there was a public meeting at the Cooper Institute, under the auspices of Mount Carmel American Protestant Encampment No. 1, of the State of New-York, a body composed of members who have attained the highest degrees of the American Protestant Association. There was a numerous attendance, the hall being nearly filled. Mr. WM. SHARKEY, P. G. M., called the assemblage to order, and nominated Mr. JAS. NICHOLSON, P. R. G. M., as chairman of the occasion.

Upon taking the chair, Mr. NICHOLSON explained the object of the meeting to be to indorse the Republican nominees, Presidential and Gubernatorial. The Union Glee Club were then introduced, and after they had sung a patriotic air, a series of resolutions were read by the Secretary, and seconded in a brief speech by P. R. G. M. MCKINLEY. The resolutions represented the objects of the Encampment to be of a benevolent and patriotic character, the members pledged to the utmost of their ability to assist each other in sickness or distress, also to support and defend the Government of this country, and the liberties and principles of Republican Institutions from the designs of mercenaries, either foreign or native, as well as the maintenance of public peace and tranquillity; to preserve inviolate that most glorious privilege, "liberty of conscience;" and to protect all good citizens from violence, oppression and wrong. The merits of Gen. GRANT and Mr. GRISWOLD, and the platform upon which they stand were commended in flattering terms, and the resolutions were adopted with great enthusiasm. After a song by Mr. ADAMS, which was loudly *encored*, the Chairman introduced Rev. LUCIUS H. KING, Pastor of the Eighteenth-street Methodist Episcopal Church, in this City, who was greeted with loud applause. In the course of his remarks the reverend gentleman contrasted the rival candidates for the Presidency. He said SEYMOUR was a shrewd, unprincipled politician. He knew how to say what he didn't mean, and meant what he didn't say. GRANT a plain, unsophisticated honest man, who said what he meant and meant what he said. SEYMOUR, according to Gen. DIX, was distinguished for great "infirmity of purpose," and GRANT, according to the same high authority, was noted for "good sense, decision of character and disinterested patriotism." SEYMOUR, a man of many words and few deeds; GRANT, a man of few words but deeds of noble daring, which make him the admiration of the world. GRANT fought for his country at the front; SEYMOUR fought against it at the rear. On the 9th of April, 1865, GRANT captured the rebels at Appomattox, and on the 9th of July, 1868, the rebels captured SEYMOUR at Tammany Hall. He spoke of WADSWORTH sleeping in his grave, cheated out of his election by the false professions of the man who was now running for President, and of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, laid low by a rebel bullet, while JEFF. DAVIS was feasted and *fêted* in the palaces of Europe. On the 3d of November we would tell the world that we thought more of the graves of LINCOLN and WADSWORTH than we did of all the traitors and Copperheads that ever conspired for the overthrow of liberty. And who, he asked, will you have for your Governor? The man whose patriotism and money provided the *Monitor* that saved Washington and New-York from the depredations of the rebel ram *Merrimac*, or the man who was making some of the most violent Copperhead speeches that ever fell from Northern lips. HOFFMAN might be a very nice man, but he was like clay in the hands of the potter. He and his ring had managed to increase the taxes until they were nearly double what they were under OPDYKE, and a poor man could hardly afford to live in the City. The speaker concurred in the opinion of Judge MORRIS, a delegate to the Convention which nominated HOFFMAN, that if these plunderers got possession at Albany the State would be ruined.

Addresses were subsequently delivered by other gentlemen, after which the meeting adjourned amid much enthusiasm.

The New-York Bar and Attorney-General Evarts.

The gentlemen of the New-York Bar have, as will be seen by the following correspondence, invited their late associate, Mr. EVARTS, to a complimentary dinner, which invitation he has accepted:

NEW-YORK, Sept. 28, 1868.

Hon. William M. Evarts:

DEAR SIR: The undersigned, your brethren of the New-York bar, have witnessed with unfeigned satisfaction your accession to the office of Attorney-General of the United States. They regard this selection as the highest compliment which could be paid to our Bar, and the choice of one of its foremost members to discharge, at this crisis in our national history, the duties of the law officer of the General Government is a just cause of felicitation and pride.

We are quite sure that we but give expression to the general sentiment of the profession and the community, when we say, that your acceptance of this post, at serious sacrifice to yourself, reflects the highest credit upon you as a citizen, and evinces a patriotic spirit which may well challenge imitation. Entertaining for you, personally, the warmest sentiments of regard, and desirous of interchanging congratulations with you on the honors thus worthily bestowed upon one of our number, we cordially invite you to meet the Bar of this City at a dinner, at such time as will be most consistent with your official and private engagements.

We have the honor to be, with great respect, yours very truly,

F. B. Cutting, J. W. Gerard, Ch. O'Conor, Edwards Pierrepont, Wm. Mitchell, Henry E. Davies, Wm. Fullerton, Charles A. Peabody, John K. Porter, Hooper C. Van Vorst, Wm. H. Leonard, James T. Brady, John H. Anthon, Daniel D. Lord, Charles P. Kirkland, S. J. Tilden, Richard O'Gorman, Aaron J. Vanderpool, Samuel G. Courtney, E. H. Owen, E. C. Benedict, Charls Donohue, S. P. Nash, John E. Develin, B. W. Griswold, Henry Nicoll, C. Van Santvoord, A. P. Man, G. M. Speir, Edgar S. Van Winkle, William Betts, Wm. M. Prichard, John Slosson, Henry Hilton, James C. Carter, James Thomson, E. W. Stouton, Charles F. Sanford, E. Delafield Smith, Augustus F. Smith, G. N. Titus, Joshua M. Van Cott, Clarkson N. Potter, I. T. Williams, John Jay, John N. Whiting, Richard H. Bowne, Isaac P. Martin, C. A. Seward, John E. Ward, J. P. Giraud Foster, S. Camberleng, F. F. Marbury, W. F. Allen, Samuel L. M. Barlow, E. L. Fancher, James Emott, J. Freeman J. Fithian, J. W. Edmonds.

REPLY.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, Oct. 17, 1868.

GENTLEMEN: I should indeed be insensible to kindness, and indifferent to honor, were I not deeply affected by the generous sentiments of your cordial letter, inviting me to meet the Bar of the City of New-York at the dinner which you tender me in their name.

That my brethren, with whom my whole life has been spent in the strenuous contests of the profession, should do me the favor to feel a personal interest, and the honor to avow a general satisfaction, in my holding the professional position of Attorney-General of the United States, is more grateful to me than any other form of public approbation could possibly be.

I am quite sure that I may, without misgiving, accept this genial invitation as heartily as it has been offered, and I will anticipate the pleasure of enjoying this professional festivity, on such day in the coming month of November as your convenience may name.

I am, gentlemen, with great respect, your obedient servant, WM. M. EVARTS.

To Messrs. F. B. Cutting, Chas. O'Conor, Wm. Mitchell, James T. Brady, E. W. Stoughton, W. F. Allen, J. W. Gerard, Hy. E. Davies, Edwards Pierrepont, Wm. Fullerton, John Jay, Josh. M. Van Cott, and others.

The signers of the letter to Mr. EVARTS meet at the Astor House, on Saturday next, at 3 P. M.

The East River Improvement Association.

An encouraging and effective meeting of the East River Improvement Association was held at Room No. 18, in the Cooper Institute, last evening. Mr. JAMES R. TAYLOR presided, and Gen. E. M. BARNUM was Secretary. Mr. TAYLOR announced the objects of the Association in a terse and pertinent address. He said that it was apparent that the interests of this City, industrial and commercial, had been adversely affected for many years by the almost impossible safe navigation of that portion of the East River commonly called Hell Gate, and also by several reefs of rocks in other parts of the river below that point. These obstructions have been repeatedly brought to the notice of Congress, which has shown its willingness to have them removed by ordering surveys of the localities mentioned. Mr. TAYLOR said that it was well known that the passage to New-York by way of Sandy Hook was slowly but surely filling with sand, the depth of water at that point decreasing at the rate of about 8 inches per decade for the last one hundred and thirty years, and that therefore the state of the East River was supremely important. It was therefore a question of but a short time when this City will not be approachable by that course by ships of the largest class. Mention was made of the quality of our wharves and piers. Mr. TAYLOR said that it was generally thought that these titles were desecrated by their appellation to the miserable structures at which our merchants have to ship and receive our immense trade. Attention was also called to the streets on the east side, and it was suggested that they should be improved; that this could be done by an inconsiderable outlay of money in opening, widening, sewering, paving, &c. It was asserted that there were but one or two well-paved streets east of Broadway and north of the City Hall, and also that the value of real estate on the west side was considerably greater than on the east side, in consequence of the improvements which it had received. Mr. TAYLOR terminated his address by congratulating the Association that improvements had already commenced in the right direction.

Gen. NEWTON was subsequently introduced, and proceeded to prove the feasibility of removing the obstructions at Hell Gate. He estimated the cost of such removal at $4,000,000. Mr. SHELLBURN announced that operations would be commenced on the 3d of November. After adopting a series of resolutions relating to the improvement of the City the Association adjourned.

Board of Councilmen.

This Board met yesterday, Mr. MONEGHAN in the chair.

A notice from the Supreme Court was served on the President, to the effect that the damages awarded WM. P. DOUGLASS, in the matter of widening Church-street, amounted to $3,000.

It was referred to the Committee on Law.

A remonstrance against paving Second-avenue, from Fourteenth to Twenty-second-street, with Belgian pavement, was received and referred.

The Board then adjourned to Monday next.

Evangelical Education Society.

The anniversary of the Evangelical Education Society, in connection with the Protestant Episcopal Church, was held last evening in the Church of the Ascension, corner of Fifth-avenue and Tenth-street. Bishop LEE, of Delaware, presided. The annual report was read by Rev. B. J. PARVIN. From it, it appears that the Society maintained and educated 164 students for the ministry; the total receipts of the Society amount to $39,778 38, and its payments to $46,425 72, leaving a deficiency of over $6,000. The report deplored the prevalence of infidelity and applauded the different church organizations having for their object the evangelical education of young men for the ministry. It called for renewed and increased subscriptions to carry on the work of the Society for the current year. Addresses were delivered by Bishops MCILVAINE, WHIPPLE and LEE on the nature and importance of true Christian education for the ministry and the necessity for a closer examination of students seeking admission. The addresses were listened to with marked attention, and the proceedings closed with a liberal collection.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

BILLIARDS.—Quite an interesting game of billiards was played last evening at Braisted's Billiard Room, in Fourth-avenue, between PETER D. BRAISTED and MELVIN FOSTER, the latter discounting BRAISTED at the French carom game, 100 points up, the stakes being a Winter overcoat, not to exceed $50 in value. Some very fine play was made on either side. BRAISTED's highest runs were 4, 5 and 6. FOSTER's highest runs were 9, 25, 7, 13, 8, 7, 10 and 12, beating his opponent 52 points.

LARCENY OF A WATCH.—Officer MOONEY, of the Twenty-second Precinct, arrested JAMES F. FEITNER yesterday evening, on a charge of having stolen a gold watch, valued at $500, the property of JAMES D. WALTON, of No. 721 Sixth-avenue. The owner of the watch lent it to a friend to time a horse race, and the latter called at a stable where WALTON kept his horse, and LEITNER agreed to give the watch to him, instead of which he pawned it for $73. He is still under lock and key for examination.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—Last evening Officer DE LONG, of the Fifteenth Ward, arrested CARRIE WHITMAN, aged 16 years, for intoxication, when she soon after attempted suicide by hanging herself to the bars of her cell-door. She was discovered in time by Doorman HYNES, who cut her down, and Sergeant HAGGERTY sent her to Bellevue Hospital in a critical condition.

STEINWAY HALL.—The alterations at Steinway Hall are now complete. Our readers will remember that several months ago we photographed in advance the chaste decorations which have been so successfully carried out by Mr. RECK, the architect and artist specially engaged in Europe for the work.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

DEDICATION OF A MASONIC HALL.—On Wednesday evening the new hall of Sewanhacka Lodge, No. 678, F. and A. M., situated corner of Meserole-street and Union-avenue, Greenpoint, was dedicated with great honors, D. G. M. GEO. W. HARRIS, with Grand Lodge, conducting the ceremonies. The hall is 42 feet deep and 22 feet wide, and is elegantly furnished throughout.

ARREST OF A TILL-TAPPER.—JOHN WATSON, 28 years of age, was last evening caught in the act of tapping the till of the office of BENJAMIN ANDREWS, corner of North Ninth and First streets, E. D. He was secured by Officer COLAHAN, who found $16 in his possession, and locked up in the Fourth-street Station-house.

NEW-JERSEY.

ACCIDENTS ON THE MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD.—A singular accident occurred on the Morris and Essex Railroad, near Stanhope, on Monday, caused by a collision between a coal train and a locomotive. The locomotive, it appears, was coming down the grade this side of Stanhope, when the engineer discovered that he was close upon the heels of a coal train. He instantly reversed the engine, and, seeing that a collision would take place, leaped off. The locomotive soon struck the rear of the coal train and, receiving a backward momentum, darted back in the direction of Stanhope, where it met and collided with an express train just starting from the depot. Both engines were thrown from the track and badly injured. Several passengers met with injuries, none of which, however, are fatal. A train was at once made up to carry the passengers on to their destination, but this also met with an accident a short distance east of Summit Station, by coming in contact with a coal train. This engine was also wrecked, together with several cars, but fortunately no one was injured. Another collision occurred yesterday morning at Broadway, on the Morris and Essex Railroad, but no particulars have yet been learned.

HUDSON COUNTY COURT.—WILLIAM ROCHE, who was charged with inflicting wounds upon the body of PATRICK MADDEN at Weehawken, on the 25th of July last, was brought up for trial at the opening of the Hudson County Court of Oyer and Terminer, yesterday. Only one witness was examined, a man named MCEMERY, who was near the spot where the quarrel between ROCHE and MADDEN took place, at the time of its occurrence. At about 4:30 o'clock, on the afternoon of the 25th inst., the witness stated he went to Roman's Cottage, Weehawken, where he drank freely. A number of men were present, many of whom he had seen at ROCHE's house, where they were often quarreling with the prisoner. Later in the evening he saw two of the men who were in the Cottage at a place opposite ROCHE's house. One of them was on the stoop, and as ROCHE passed by he sprang at him and knocked him down. A general scuffle then commenced, and during the continuation of the fight ROCHE was knocked down and kicked in the face by some person who was engaged in the affray. ROCHE, upon regaining his feet, aimed a blow at his antagonists with a chisel which he held in his hand, and with such effect that both their lives were thought to be in danger, although but one died.

The case is still before the Court.

FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—A man aged about 45 years, a resident of Bergen, but whose name is unknown, was killed on the New-Jersey Railroad, near the eastern entrance to the Bergen Tunnel, at about 6 o'clock last evening. He was standing near the flag-house, and as the outward-bound train was passing he attempted to pass around the corner of the building, but was struck by the locomotive, and dashed down the embankment, where his body was found by two young men, who witnessed the accident. Life was quite extinct, although not the slightest mark was discovered to reveal the nature of his injuries. Coroner WARREN was notified, and immediately took possession of the body.

RELIGIOUS.—The New-York and New-Jersey Presbyterian Synods are still in session at Newark ....The Essex County Sunday-school Convention met at Bloomfield on Wednesday. The Secretary reports that 147 schools are in operation in Essex County, at which over 23,000 scholars receive instruction.

SUNDAY SERVICES AT THE WIGWAM.—The Young Men's Christian Association will on the coming Sabbath have seats provided for all who may attend the services at the Wigwam, at 4 o'clock. Rev. JOSEPH F. ELDER, of Orange, the American Spurgeon of the Baptist denomination hereabouts, will preach. The music will be in charge of Mr. D. S. GREGORY, Jr.

IMPORTANT ARREST.—JULIUS HEUTCHEL, foreman of the bag department in Messrs. JACOB LAGOWITZ & Co's trunk and carpet-bag factory, was arrested at Newark on Wednesday, charged with stealing carpet-bags and material for manufacturing from his employers. About $2,000 worth of the stolen goods were found at his house. He was committed for trial.

DEAD BODY FOUND AT ORANGE.—The remains of a man, to whose name or residence no clue was discovered, was found at Orange, yesterday. The circumstances under which the discovery was made are peculiar and give rise to a suspicion of violence. Coroner BALDWIN took charge of the body.

TROTTING AT WAVERLY.—A trotting match for a purse of $2,000 will take place on the Waverly Grounds, on Thursday, the 29th instant. The famous horses *Mountain Boy* and *Lady Thorne* will contest the prize.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Thursday, Oct. 22—11:15 A. M.

Consols open at 94⅛ for money and 94⅛@94¼ for the account. United States Five-twenty Bonds 73.

Railway shares open quiet at the following quotations:

Illinois 97½
Erie 31¾

FRANKFORT, Thursday, Oct. 22.

United States Five-twenty Bonds closed heavy, last night, at 78¾ for the issue of 1862.

PARIS, Thursday, Oct. 22.

The Bourse, last night, closed firmer. Rentes, 70f. 50c.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, Oct. 22—11:15 A. M.

COTTON—The market opens quiet at the closing figures of last evening, viz.:

Middling Uplands .... 10⅝d.
Middling Orleans .... 11d.

The sales of the day are estimated at 10,000 bales.

LONDON, Thursday, Oct. 22—11:15 A. M.

Sugar, 36s. ℔ cwt. for No. 12 Dutch Standard on the spot; to arrive, nominal at 25s. 6d.

HAVRE, Thursday, Oct. 22.

Cotton, 137f. ℔ cwt. for Tres Ordinaire on the spot, and 135f. to arrive.

LONDON, Thursday, Oct. 22—1:20 P. M.

Consols, 94⅛ for money and account.
United States Five-twenty Bonds 73⅜
Railway Shares steady.
Illinois Central Railway 97
Erie Railway 31¾

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, Oct. 22—1:20 P. M.

COTTON—The market is quiet and prices are unchanged.

BREADSTUFFS—The market is dull and prices are unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Lard dull and advanced to 70s. ℔ cwt.; the rise has checked transactions.

PRODUCE—Tallow has advanced 6d., and is quoted at 52s. 6d. ℔ cwt. Other article unchanged.

HAVRE, Thursday, Oct. 22.

Cotton steady; Tres Ordinaire, 137f.

HAVANA, Thursday, Oct. 22.

EXCHANGE—On London, 14½@15 premium; United States, 60 days, currency, 24@23 discount; and on United State, short sight, currency, 22@21 discount. SUGAR firm at 8¼c.@8⅜c. for No. 12 Dutch Standard.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Thursday, Oct. 22.

The Discount market is very close; most of the banks are accommodating regular first-class customers on unexceptionable paper. New-York Exchange unchanged. FLOUR dull; Spring Extras, $5 75@$7 50; Superfine, $4 50@$5 12½. WHEAT unsettled at a decline of 2½c.; sales of No. 1 at $1 35@$1 35½; No. 2 at $1 25¼@$1 26. CORN firmer at 89½c.@91¼c. for No. 1, and 89c.@9.c. for No. 2. OATS declining; sales of No. 1 at 49c.@49¾c. RYE—Sales of No. 1 at $1 20@$1 22, and No. 2 at $1 18. BARLEY firmer at $1 79@$1 85 for No. 2. MESS PORK dull at $29 for Old and $28 for New Dry-salted. SHOULDERS declined ¼c.; sales at 10½c.; Short Rib Middles, 14c. LARD dull and nominal at 17¼c.@17⅛c. FREIGHTS active; Shipping Cattle nominal at $3 75; $5 50 for common Cows to good packing Steers; $5 60@$6 35 for fair to good shipping. LIVE HOGS dull and declined 15c.@20c.; sales at $6 75@$7 37½ for common to medium, and $7 50@$8 for good to choice. HIGHWINES quiet. RECEIPTS—10,000 bbls. Flour, 116,000 bushels Wheat, 44,000 bushels Corn, 83,000 bushels Oats, 10,000 bushels Rye, 10,000 bushels Barley, 16,000 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—10,000 bbls. Flour, 110,000 bushels Wheat, 9,500 bushels Corn, 129,000 bushels Oats, 6,500 bushels Rye, 16,000 bushels Barley.

OSWEGO, Thursday, Oct. 22.

FLOUR is unchanged, with a good demand; sales 2,100 bbls. at $8 for No. 1 Spring; $9 75 for Amber Winter; $10 75 for White; $11 75 for Double Extra. WHEAT quiet; sales 1,200 bushels White Michigan at $2 30, and 700 bushels White Canada at $2 24. CORN quiet at $1 07. OATS dull; sales 2,000 bushels Western at 66½c. BARLEY without material change; sales 28,000 bushels Upper Lake Canada at $2 20@$2 22. RYE held at $1 45 for Canadian. CORN MEAL, $2 40 ℔ cwt. MILLFEED unchanged; Shorts, $22@$23; Shipstuffs, $26@$28; Middlings, $36 ℔ ton. CANAL FREIGHTS—Wheat, 14c.; Barley, 12c.; Rye 13c. to New-York; Lumber, $4 25 to the Hudson. LAKE IMPORTS—21,000 bushels Corn, 3,600 bushels Barley, 332,000 feet Lumber. CANAL EXPORTS—7,700 bushels Wheat, 25,600 bushels Oats, 70,000 bushels Barley, 13,500 bushels Rye, 7,600 bushels Peas, 858,000 feet Lumber.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Oct. 22.

COTTON dull; Middling Uplands nominally 25c. FLOUR dull and no demand; Howard-street Superfine, $7 25@$8; do. Extra, $9@$11 25; do. Family, $12@$15 50; City Mills Superfine, $7 25@$8; do. Extra, $9@$11 50; do. Family, $12@$13 50; Western Superfine, $7@$7 75; do. Extra, $8 75@$10 25. CLOVERSEED strong and in fair demand at $8 75 for good. WHEAT firm for high grades; Prime to Choice, $2 45@$2 65; Medium and Good, $2 20@$2 35; Ordinary to Fair, $1 75@$2 10. CORN firm; Prime White, $1 25@$1 28; Yellow, $1 25@$1 28. OATS quiet and weak at 70c.@78c. RYE firm at $1 50@$1 60. PROVISIONS quiet. MESS PORK, $30 50@$30 75. BACON—Rib Sides, 17c.; Clear Sides, 17¼c.; Shoulders, 14c. HAMS, 20c.@21c. LARD, 20c.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Oct. 22.

COTTON in fair demand and declined; Middling, 22¾c.; sales, 400 bales; receipts, 621 bales. Sterling Bank Exchange, 148½; New-York Sight Exchange, par. Gold, 136¾. SUGAR—The stock is very light; New Louisiana grade of centrifugal, 14c.; White Clarified, 15¾c. Louisiana MOLASSES—Prime to Choice, 90c.@95c.; small lots are being received. Cuba SUGAR and MOLASSES steady and unchanged. FLOUR dull; low grades are most in demand; Superfine, $6 87½. CORN is firm but quiet; New White, 90c.; Old, $1 07½. OATS quiet but firm at 61c.@62c. BRAN, $1 20. HAY scarce; Prime and Choice Western, 26c.@27c. PORK very firm at $32 50. BACON dull and weaker; Shoulders, 13¾c.; Clear Sides, 17¾ LARD dull and unchanged.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Oct. 22.

TOBACCO dull. COTTON heavy. FLOUR quiet; Superfine, $5 50@$6 05; Extra, $6 50@$7; Double Extra, $7 25@$8; Treble Extra to Fancy, $9@$12. WHEAT—Choice and Fancy Fall, $2@$2 30; No. 2 Spring, $2 22@$2 30; No. 1 do., $1 32@$1 35. CORN—Old, 98c.@$1 05. OATS dull at 49c.@52c. BARLEY—Choice and Fancy, $2@$2 20. RYE firmer at $1 22@$1 23. PORK steady. MESS PORK, $31 50. BACON firm; Shoulders, 13c.; Clear Sides, 17c.@17¼c.; Rib Sides, 16c.; Clear Rib, 16¾c. LARD held at 19c. for tierce and 20½c. for keg. WHISKY declined to $1 22@$1 24. CATTLE steady, $4 50@$6 50. RECEIPTS to-day—Flour, 15,000 bbls.; Wheat, 15,000 bushels; Oats, 14,000 bushels; Rye, 5,500 bushels; Barley, 5,500 bushels.

BUFFALO, Thursday, Oct. 22.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 20,000 bushels; Corn, 16,000 bushels; Oats, 55,000 bushels; Barley, 26,000 bushels; Flour, 9,500 bbls. SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 90,000 bushels; Oats, 23,000 bushels; Rye, 7,000 bushels. FREIGHTS unchanged, closing asking 2c. advance. FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT lower; demand trifling; sales of 7,500 bushels No. 2 Chicago at $1 42, and 12,500 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee at $1 44@$1 45. CORN dull and boat loads nominal; sales 12,000 bushels Mixed Western at $1 02½@$1 04. OATS inactive; sales of small lots at 62½c.@63c. RYE—Sales 10,000 bushels at $1 35. BARLEY quiet; no sales. SEEDS nominal. HIGHWINES—Sales 15 bbls. at $1 24.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Oct. 22.

CLOVERSEED dull at $7 25. FLAXSEED, $2 65 for No. 1. QUERCITRON BARK dull at $46 ℔ ton. PETROLEUM firmer; sales 2,000 bbls. Crude at 19¾c.; Refined, 29c.@29½c. FLOUR dull, weak and small business, but prices unchanged. WHEAT dull and declining; Red, $2 15; Amber, $2 20@$2 25. RYE in good demand at $1 65. CORN firm; Mixed Western, $1 27@$1 28: Yellow, $1 29@$1 30. OATS steady at 74c.@75c. GROCERIES unchanged. PROVISIONS declining. LARD heavy at 18½c. SHOULDERS in salt, 12¼c.@12½c.

TOLEDO, Thursday, Oct. 22.

FLOUR quiet. WHEAT unchanged. CORN firmer and better; sales of No. 1 at 94½c.; Michigan, 94c. OATS easier at 55½c.@56c. for No. 1, and 55c. for No. 2. RYE steady at $1 36 for No. 1, and $1 25 for No. 2. BARLEY declined 5c.; State, $2. FREIGHTS firmer. RECEIPTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 15,000 bushels Wheat, 4,500 bushels Corn, 13,000 bushels Oats, 3,200 bushels Rye, 16,000 bushels Barley. SHIPMENTS—8,000 bbls. Flour, 19,000 bushles Wheat, 45,000 bushels Oats.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, Oct. 22.

FLOUR dull. WHEAT dull and unsettled at nominal prices. CORN steady at 95c.@96c. OATS dull at 55c.@56c. RYE dull at $1 35. BARLEY dull, with no sales, and nominally unchanged. COTTON dull at 23c.@23½c. for Middling. WHISKY steady at $1 15; sales 500 bbls. MESS PORK held at $31; no sales. BACON firm under New-Orleans advices; Shoulders held at 13c¼.; Clear Sides, 17¾c. LARD dull at 18½c. Gold, 135¼. Exchange firm.

LOUISVILLE, Thursday, Oct. 22.

TOBACCO—Sales 31 hhds.; Lugs to Fair Leaf, $6 25@$15. COTTON, 22½c.@23c. Superfine FLOUR, $6@$6 50. WHEAT, $1 75@$1 85. CORN, 95c.@98c.; New, 55c.@60c. OATS, 50c.@55c. RYE, $1 40. MESS PORK, $31. LARD nominal at 19¾c.@20c. BACON—Shoulders, 13¾c.@13½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 16¾c.@16½c.; Clear Sides, 17¼c.@17½c. Raw WHISKY, free, $1 20.

MEMPHIS, Thursday, Oct. 22.

COTTON quiet and nominally unchanged; receipts, 1,774 bales; exports, 1,655 bales. FLOUR dull. CORN—Old, none in the market; New, 70c.@80c. OATS, 62c. PORK, $32@$32 50. LARD, 20½c.@21½c. BACON dull; Shoulders, 14¼c.; Clear Sides, 18½c.

MILWAUKEE, Thursday, Oct. 22.

FLOUR nominal. WHEAT declining; sales at $1 37½ for No. 1, and $1 26 for No. 2. OATS firmer at 50c.@50½c. for No. 2. CORN firm at 94½c. for No. 2. RECEIPTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 82,050 bushels Wheat, 3,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Corn. SHIPMENTS—4,000 bbls. Flour, 29,000 bushels Wheat, 1,000 bushels Corn.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Thursday, Oct. 22.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE weak; sales at 40c. RESIN in good demand for low grades; Strained and No. 2, $1 70; Pale, $4 50; Crude Turpentine, $2 65. TAR advanced 5c.; sales at $2 30@$2 35.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Thursday, Oct. 22.

COTTON in fair demand, and declined ¼c.@½c.; sales, 600 bales; Middlings, 23c.; Receipts, 1,132 bales; Exports, coastwise, 1,318 bales.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Thursday, Oct. 22.

COTTON dull and lower; sales, 180 bales; receipts, 650 bales; Middlings, 22½c.@22¾c.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Thursday, Oct. 22.

COTTON dull and nominal; sales 252 bales; Middlings, 23½c.; receipts, 2,392 bales; exports, 1,920 bales.

MOBILE, Thursday, Oct. 22.

COTTON quiet; sales, 1,000 bales; Middling, 22½c.@22¾c.; receipts, 986 bales; exports, 1,000 bales.

TORONTO, Canada, Thursday, Oct. 22.

The receipts of BARLEY to-day are small; no sales; held at $1 44.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Oct. 22.

Pennsylvania State Fives, 100; Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 26½; Reading Railroad, 48¾; Pennsylvania Railroad, 56¼. Gold, 135¾.

[Advertisement.]

Neither the "Girl of the Period," nor the "frisky matron," will have anything to say to the man who wears a bad hat. Be admonished, then, as to your head gear. See "KNOX," at his Hat Emporium, No. 212 Broadway, and procure a "tile" of the present day.

[Advertisement.]

NEWBURG.—The house of H. R. Stevens, Esq., was saved from robbers last week by the Burglar Alarm Telegraph. Pamphlets sent free. Look out for infringements. All cases to the full extent of the law.

E. HOLMES, No. 201 Broadway.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.			
Hansa	Oct. 10	Bremen	New-York
FOR EUROPE.			
City of Baltimore	Oct. 24	New-York	Liverpool
Columbia	Oct. 24	New-York	Glasgow
FOR RIO JANEIRO.			
Merrimack	Oct. 23	New-York	Rio de Janeiro.

Departure of Foreign Mails.

FRIDAY.

Mails for Brazil, St. Thomas, Argentine Confederation, Venezuela and the West Indies, by the *Merrimack*, close at the General Post Office at 1:30 P. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 4 P. M.
North, through *via* H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4, 9:15 P. M.
North Way, *via* Harlem R. R., Chatham Four Corners	5 A. M.
East, *via* New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, *via* Newport	4 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:20 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	6 P. M.
South, Through	5 A. M.; 7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 6:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	5 A. M.; 4. P. M.

Passengers Sailed.

OCT. 22—*In steamship Samaria, for Liverpool*—Rev. Albert Gray and wife, J. Rochler, Wm. Brooks, Miss F. Thomson, Rev. W. R. Brooks, wife and 2 children, Capt. de Moleyns and wife, Dr. W. Bourne, Mr. Malcolm, Alex. McEachen, Mr. and Mrs. Coolidge, 3 children and maid, J. W. Page, T. M. J. Johnston, D. T. Kendrick, and others in the steerage.

In steamship Teutonia, for Havana—Hon. J. W. Fabens, Special Envoy of San Domingo at Washington; J. P. Hollister, E. Prime, Jr., Senor Don Joaquin de la Costa and lady, Senor Modesto Rosa and lady, Senor Secundino Alvarez, Senor Fernando Builla, Senor Vicente Ortazo, Senor Pablo Delgado, E Fischer, H. Hatch, D. Sasse, Daniel Queen, Herman F. Ziegler, Senor Don Domenico Spinelli, Senor Jose Pappi, Senor Louis Espinoza, John Dickmann, Joseph Schwarz, R. F. Baker, and others in the steerage.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Rising Star, from Aspinwall—H. Matterson, G. W. Stephens, Thos. McMurry, wife, infant and servant, M. B. Cushing, U. S. N.; Rev. M. Stickney, D. D. Ingles and wife, Mrs. E. R. Voigt, infant and servant, Mrs. E. A. Lamana, daughter and son, Capt. D. Rosseau, Rev. Wm. Franklin, Miss Ruth Gatch, J. A. Benson, Chas. Metcalf, Peter Aichanshean, J. R. Lemmott, H. Hent, W. S. Brewer, W. Dave, W. Sargent, Geo. and Richard Rosseau, Mrs. Mary E. Shaw, Chas. Williams, T. Houston, Miss A. Armstrong, G. W. Tenny and family, Thos. J. Judge, Mrs. Capt. Fraley and daughter, Capt. McDougal, wife and child, Luther Bailey, J. Sims, C. H. Topping and family, H. Merrifield, Wm. Dinivrodie, H. D. Moore, S. S. Richardson, C. Richardson, M. L. Myers, wife and infant, A. Page and wife, Mrs. E. S. Valpsey and 2 children, W. O. Titus, J. Winstanby and wife, Frank Stockwell, Miss Ida Hahn, C. King, Mrs. E. B. Harris, 2 infants and servant, D. W. Holmes, F. W. Burrows, Miss Bertha Washburne, Francis Selmon and children, "Jeems Pipes of Pipesville," Mrs. F. McKinley and infant, Mrs. D. P. Bowers, J. C. McCollom, W. O. Dutton, J. Getchell, Mrs. F. Birdsall and servant, John C. Allen, Joseph Booran, W. R. Stewart, P. Donnan, D. S. McLellan, William Houston, J. C. Blatcherly, J. J. Schaffer, J. M. Miller, J. K. Knox, G. Sarti and wife, Mrs. C. E. Scott and infant, Mrs. L. L. Horn, Mrs. S. Graham, Sidney S. Beck, Mrs. David Ely and 2 children, G. C. Rucket and wife, Wm. Cripse, L. Powers, wife, infant and servants, D. Mulligan and family, William P. Shaw, W. J. McCourtney, Dr. William M. Reber, T. C. Harley, R. B. Davis, G. S. Baker and family, William Norman, A. Rothsby, A. Cromwell, F. Hicks, Wm. H. Edmonds, Capt. Dunkerly.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 6 20 | Sun sets..... 5 09 | Moon sets....11 40

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..12 48 | Gov. Island. 1 37 | Hell Gate .. 2 59

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung, New-Yorker Journal* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, Oct. 22.

Cleared.

Steamships Samaria, (Br.,) Macauley, Liverpool, E. Cunard; Deutschland, (N. G.,) Wessels, Bremen, Oelrichs & Co.; Albemarle, Couch, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, N. L. McCready & Co.; Nereus, Bearse, Boston, W. P. Clyde; Saragossa, Crowell, Charleston, A. Leary; Teutonia, (N. G.,) Meyer, Havana, Kunhardt & Co.; E. C. Biddle, McCue, Philadelphia; Hatteras, Blakeman, Norfolk, N. L. McCready & Co.; Morro Castle, Adams, Havana, Atlantic Mail Steamship Co.; Gen. Barnes, Morton, Savannah, Livingston, Fox & Co.; Dirigo, Johnson, Portland, J. F. Ames.

Barks John Fyfe, Luce, Havre, Boyd & Hincken; Lorena, Hichbor, Cardenas, J. E. Ward & Co.; Toristook, (Br.,) Tate, Shanghae, Peabody, Willis & Co.; Johann Ahlers, (N. G.,) Schwachel, Bremen, Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Brigs George Downs, (Br.,) Lanfare, Demerara, D. Trowbridge's Son & Co.; Excelsior, (Br.,) Brown, Liverpool, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Eugenia, Coombs, Boston, Miller & Houghton; Martha, Stone, Gibraltar, J. Henry; Lilly, (Br.,) Manger, London, S. L. Merchant & Co.; Oliver Cutts, (Br.,) Nelson, Port-au-Prince, R. Murray.

Schooners Acorn, (Br.,) Barker, Hantsport, H. J. De Wolf & Co.; Beta, Brown, Arroyo, F. Talbot & Co.; M. A. Rowland, Fuller, New-Bedford, Ferguson & Wood; S. Waterman, Chase, New-Bedford, Ferguson & Wood; Avail, Dibble, Providence, H. W. Jackson.

Arrived.

Steamship Rising Star, Maury, Aspinwall Oct. 14, with treasure, mdse. and passengers to Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

Steamship Isaac Bell, Bourne, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Co.

Steamship Wamsutta, Fish, New-Bedford, with mdse. and passengers to Ferguson & Wood.

Steamship Chesapeake, Bragg, Portland, with mdse. and passengers to J. F. Ames.

Steamship Thetis, Torrey, Providence, with mdse. and passengers to Isaac Odell.

Bark Lizzie Morrow, (Br.,) Baker, Liverpool 36 ds., with coal to P. I. Nevius & Sons. Oct. 16, experienced a heavy gale from the S. off George's Banks; split foresail and maintopmast-staysail; has been 18 ds. W. of the Banks, with strong W. winds and head seas.

Brig Victoria Amelia, (of Arichat,) Terrio, Cow Bay 10 ds., with coal to C. B. Swain. Oct. 17, during a heavy squall from N. W., lasting 8 hours, split main-staysail, maintopmast-staysail, and carried away flying-jib, also royal out-riggers and foretopmast cross-trees.

Bark Mozart, (N. G.,) Zulicher, Bremen Sept. 13, with mdse. to master. Is anchored in the Lower Bay.

Brig Proteus, Drisko, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Brig Lucy A. Blossom, Windfeldt, Gloucester.

Brig Tangent, Brown, Boston.

Schr. Six Sisters, (of Halifax,) Fenton, Halifax 9 ds., with fish and oil to C. Nickerson—vessel to Crandall, Umphray & Co.

Schr. Sussie Prescott, (Br.,) Glass, St. George, N. B., via Holmes' Hole, with timber to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Ben Bolt, (Br.,) Drake, St. George, N. B., 6 ds., with timber to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. E. R. Kirk, Burnett, Alexandria, with coal for New-Haven.

Schr. C. L. Hulse, Lisle, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. C. A. Grainer, Harvey, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Mary Johnson, Phinney, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Fred. Hall, Paddock, Elizabethport, for Middletown.

Schr. J. G. Pierson, Ferris, Elizabethport, for Stamford.

Schr. Arizona, (Br.,) Holder, Bridgeport, C. B., 13 ds., with coal to P. I. Nevius & Sons.

Schr. Adelia Kelly, Stokes, Gloucester, with fish to Nickerson & Co.

Schr. Red Jacket, Averril, Rockland 4 ds., with lime to W. S. Brown & Co.

Schr. Hume, Snow, Rockland 5 ds., with lime to Haviland & Co.

Schr. Anna B. Jacobs, Jones, Plymouth, with lumber to master.

Schr. Elizabeth, Golden, Rockland, with lime to W. S. Brown & Co.

Schr. L. & F. Knowles, Knowles, Addison 8 ds., with spars to Snow & Richardson.

Schr. Fred. Warren, Hubbard, Bangor 12 ds., with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Union, Warren, Cherryfield 8 ds., with lumber to master.

Schr. Isaac Rich, Crowell, Gloucester, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Ariadne, Robinson, Elizabethport, for New-Bedford.

Schr. M. L. Wedmore, Berry, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. July Fourth, Shaw, Providence.

Schr. L. A. Din, Jones, Harwick.

Schr. Monmouth, Anderson, Providence.

Schr. Wm. F. Burden, Baker, Fall River.

Schr. American Chief, Cove, Rockland, 4 ds., with lime to Pressy & Co.

Schr. Ganges, Higgins, Ellsworth via Providence.

Schr. Laurel, Allen, Portland, Conn.

Schr. M. Vassar, Jr., Christie, Wareham.

Schr. Quickstep, Wilsey, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Susan & Mary, Smith, Rockland, 5 ds., with lime to W. S. Brown & Co.

Schr. Sarah E. Jones, Fish, Boston.

Schr. Defiance, Hull, Rockland, 4 ds., with lime to W. S. Brown & Co.

Schr. Phœbe Elizabeth, Hill, New-Haven for Elizabethport.

Schr. Adelaide, Davis, New-Haven.

Schr. Grand Island, Harvey, Rockland, 4 ds, with lime to W. S. Brown & Co.

Schr. Eli Townsend, Gardiner, Fall River.

Schr. Bedabedec, Allen, Rockland, 5 ds. with lime to W. S. Brown & Co.

Schr. Jas. B. Cunningham, Rose, Providence for Elizabethport.

Schr. Flyaway, Kelly, Boston for Philadelphia.

Schr. Herald, Hall, Rockland, 4 ds., with lime to W. S. Brown & Co.

Schr. Florence, Peckham, Newburg, for Norwich.

Schr. W. D. Pitts, Mason, Haverstraw.

Schr. Fashion, Holcamp, Albany for Bridgeport.

Schr. Silas Wright, Warren, Newburg, for Norwich.

Schr. Ruth Halsey, Berry, Newburg, for Bristol.

Schr. Stephen Morgan, Davey, Philadelphia, for Norwich.

Schr. D. C. Foster, Sheffield, Rondout, for Pawtucket.

Schr. Trenton, Martin, Poughkeepsie, for Providence.

Schr. J. L. White, Weeks, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. John Lozier, Macomber, Elizabethport, for Taunton.

Schr. Lavinia Jane, Conklin, Providence

Schr. Leader, Holbrook, Calais via New-Haven.

Schr. Ceres, Tretother, Dover.

Schr. Little David, Blair, New-Haven.

Schr. John Stroup, Allen, Lynn.

Schr. Jos. Manfield, May, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Queen of the South, Warren.

Schr. Jno. C. Henry, Dilks, Lynn.

Schr. Express, Pomroy, Bristol.

Schr. M. Penvail, ——, St. John, N. B., 10 ds.

Schr. Neily Potter, Somers, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Jacob Raynor, Holt, New-London.

Schr. James Nelson, Staples, Taunton.

Schr. Isis, Bullock, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Fakir, Saunders, Elizabethport, for Pawtucket.

Schr. Geo. W. Cummins, Bolt, Providence.

Schr. Jno. Barklew, Jones, New-Haven.

Schr. Sarah Jane, Gardiner, Newport.

Schr. Martha, Robbins, Boston.

Schr. Clarabel, Snow, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Fairwind, Boman, New-Bedford.

Schr. B. D. Pitts, Raynor, Providence.

Schr. Agnes Repplier, Pratt, Norwich.

Schr. Charles Carroll, Carroll, Providence.

Schr. Silver Bell, Snow, Gardiner 8 ds., with lumber.

Schr. Senator, Eaton, Elizabethport, for Roslyn.

Schr. Ophir, Webster, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Sloop Opera, Edwards, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

WIND—At sunset, light N.

Sailed.

Steamships Deutschland, for Bremen; Samaria, for Liverpool; Morro Castle and Teutonia, for Havana; Gen. Barnes, for Savannah; Saragossa, for Charleston; Hatteras, for Richmond, &c.; W. P. Clyde, for Wilmington.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Oct. 22—Arr. steamer Neptune, from New-York; schrs. Rossway, from Liberia; A. C. Austin, from Charleston.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Oct. 22—Off this port, ship Scotswood, from Liverpool.

Sld. steamship Montgomery, for New-York; schrs. C. L. Baylis, for Baltimore; W. B. Mann, for Jacksonville.

FORTRESS MONROE, Oct. 22—Passed up for Baltimore, bark Satellite, from Liverpool.

Passed out—Bark St. Lawrence, from Norfolk for Demerara.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Oct. 22—Cld. steamships Herman Livingston, for New-York; America, for Baltimore; schr. Ida St. Martha, for New-York.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 21—Arr. ships Pactolus, from New-York, and Arcadia, from Boston.

Foreign Ports.

ASPINWALL—Arr. Oct. 7, schr. Virginia, Mone, from Baltimore; bark Ann M. Palmer, Schofield, New-York; 8th, brig Clemence, Nollean, Newport; bark Magdalena, Searles, New-York; 10th, brig Mary A. Benson, Gandin, New-York; 11th, brig Ocean Eagle, Saunders, Boston; bark Iddo Kimball, Delano, Philadelphia; 14th, steamship Santiago de Cuba, McDiarmud, New-York.

Sld. Oct. 7, bark Ellen Stevens, Davis, for Pensacola; 11th, ship J. Micniel, Borgwares, Honduras.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrivals Out.

GLASGOW, Oct. 22—The steamship Damascus, Capt. Trocks, of Allan's line, which left Quebec Oct. 8, arrived here to-day.

CHANDELIERS AND GAS FIXTURES.

A fine assortment, new designs.
RUFUS M. BRUNDIGE,
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Importer of and dealer in
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